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VOL. 1 NO 91. BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
21s. June	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	,,
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	,,
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	,,
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	,,
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	,,
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	,,
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	,,
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	,,
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	,,
11th ,,	salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	11000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	,,
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	10000
1st November	Maloja ..	12500	.....	,,
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	11000
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	,,
22nd ,,	salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10500
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	,,
6th December	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	10000
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	,,
20th ,,	salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	12500
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	10000

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To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 19th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2:85	Fri. 20th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 26th June,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 7th August

† Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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17th June, 1913.
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Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

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REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,600
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

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INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.
RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.
SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.
STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.
Gold and Silver imported for constituents.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.
The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
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Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
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Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Parvatibai, widow of Hargoven Daya, late of Bombay Hindu Bhoi inhabitant .....Deceased

Velji Govindji, of Bombay Hindu Bhoi inhabitant, a tailor, one of the executors of the will of Parvatibai residing at 2nd Bhoiwada Street outside the Fort of Bombay... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hunded and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal:

P. B. MALABARI, The 11th day of June 1913

Messrs. HIRALAL & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

0219

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CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay. Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

MANGOES!!! 25 Alphonse Rs. 4; 25 Paheri, Rs. 3. Carriage paid if "Chronicle" mentioned. TUKINA and CO., Market, Bombay. 0183

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WHOLE TIME AGENTS WANTED for first class Life Insurance Company. Write giving age, qualifications and salary required. Reply Box—36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0198

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GRADUATE (Hindu) with Second Language, French. Apply to, THE PRINCIPAL, Aryan Education Society's Schools, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road. 0218

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. A Mahomedan preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the undersigned. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector, Mangrol State, Mangrol-Kathiawar. 0217

WANTED a DESPATCH CLERK one who can well understand the business of filing and keeping charge of the correspondence. Apply in own writing stating the present and past situation, and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time posible to attend the Office. Box 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0213

FOR THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—WANTED. Additional number of competent and well experienced DOOR-KEEPERS and USHERS able to speak fluent English, and a SUPERVISOR accustomed to figure work.

WANTED.—A KEEPER to supervise the execution of the orders on the Stage, one with knowledge of Electricity prefered. Apply personally between 4 and 5 p.m. to Mr. EDWARD PLATT, 211, Hornby Road. 0205

WANTED an experienced and accurate ACCOUNTANT, quick at figures and knowing English, to keep books in Gujarati and audit accounts. Salary Rs. 75 and five years contract. One who can with ease write Gujarati in distinct big alphabets need only apply in own writing stating the present and past situation and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time possible to attend the Office. Box 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0211

WANTED a GRADUATE—able to correspond impressively and write in English and Gujarati press—to work as a personal Secretary to a merchant of various enterprises. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Five years' contract. Time of attendance 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Apply stating present and past situation, salary presently earned enclosing copies of certificates. Apply in own writing, Box 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 021'

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2½ h.p. Twin-cylinder "N.S.U." MOTOR-CYLCE, in thorough good order, used about 6 months.—Offers invited to Box 38, c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0206

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

TO BE LET from 1st July the spacious and well-lighted SHOP PREMISES in "Waterloo Mansions," just vacated by Messrs. Stanley Humphreys. Area about 3,000 sq. ft. with 800 sq. ft. of gallery space. Electric Lights and fans. Also a smaller shop of about 1,700 sq. ft. area adjoining the above. Both shops can be let jointly or separately. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 0200

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MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 17th June, 1913. 256

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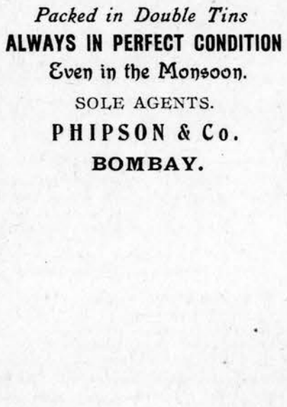
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ADA-KALEH.

USTRIA'S N EW ISLAND.

The news that Austria-Hungary has annexed the island of Ada-Kaleh, in the Danube, near the Iron Gates, has not aroused much attention. It has not even dignified by the name of incident. Yet though Ada-Kaleh is not of great political importance it is a very strange island with a chequered history. Fortified by the Austrians in 1689, it was retaken by the Turks. The Treaty of Passarowitz restored it to Hungary. In 1739 the peace of Belgrade returned it to the Turks. The Austrians occupied it again in 1790, and then restored it to the Turks at the Treaty of Sistova. At the time of the Treaty of Berlin Austria was granted a protectorate of the island; but under the protectorate it retained its autonomy, its old government, and its Turkish character.

Ada-Kaleh, for the last forty years, has been something of a "musical comedy" island. The protectorate consisted in a garrison of twenty soldiers from Ossova, who spent their time dozing outside the tiny guard-house. The Turkish inhabitants, separted from Hungary, Servia, and Roumania by the waters of the Danube, paid no taxes. Nothing is lacking to its Turkish character. There is a little mosque, with a minaret in miniature, and a peaceful Turkish cafe. The inhabitants number in all a bare 500. They support themselves largely by agriculture. Probably the change of a protectorate into an annexation will mean but little change to the life of the quiet Turks of Ada-Kaleh. It is to be devoutly hoped; for too many new uniforms would take away from the charmed island its unique delights.

NEWSPAPER REPORTING.

Much amusement of a rather cynical kind is to be found in the "Manual for Reporters," written by Mr. G. M. Hyde, M.A., "Instructor in Journalism in the University of Wisconsin." says the "Spectator". The whole art of writing a "news story," as at present best practised in the United States, is revealed in its pages. It is difficult not to feel that there is something a little crude in the psychology of the "common form" to which, according to Mr. Hyde, all news stories may be reduced. The fundamental axiom is that the newspaper reader, unlike other readers, requires to know the most interesting part of the news first, and further details in an order determined by the descending scale of their interest. Thus the first paragraph of a "news story," technically known as the "lead," must contain in one sentence a summary of the news; the first phrase of the "lead" must in turn contain the "feature" of the news—that is its most striking element; and finally the first word of all must, if possible, be the most important. After the reader has gathered the gist of the news from the "lead" he may be if so inclined proceed to the more detailed version of the facts which follows it. The result of this effort at concentrating the interest into a single sentence seems to the English reader to defeat itself. Here, for instance, are a couple of "leads" quoted as models by Mr. Hyde:—

"Run down by her own automobile, which she was cranking at First and G streets, northwest, Dr. Alma C. Arnold, a chiropractic physician, 825 Fifteenth street, northwest ,was forced against the wheel of a passing wagon and seriously injured this morning."

"Because he did not have sufficient money to buy flowers for his sweetheart, Henry Tribuke, aged 21 years, forged a cheque for $22:50 on a grocer, J. Sieberlich, 781 Third street, and after a week's chase was caught last night as he got off a Wisconsin Central train."

These might perhaps have been made into tolerably interesting anecdotes by careful treatment, but surely the effect of the sentences as they stand, clogged by masses of irrelevant detail, and yet posing as concise, is deadening rather than "sensational."

ART SALE IN JAPAN.

£11,250 FOR TWO SCREENS.

A Berlin paper in mail week published details of a recent auction sale in Kyoto of the treasures of the famous temple of Nishi-Hongwanji. Many of the prices realised constituted a record for Japan. Two folding screens decorated with iris flowers on a golden background, by the celebrated artist Korin (1661-1716), were sold for 225,000 marks (£11.250). A picture of a Koto player, by Maruyama Okyo (1733-1795), was sold for 25,000 marks (£1,250), and another work by the same artist, having a waterfall as the subject, brought 12,000 marks (£600). The latter prices are reasonable in comparison with those realised for similar works in London and New York, but the real importance of the sale lies in the fact that nearly all the articles were bought by wealthy Japanese people, and will remain in the land of the people who produced them.

A still more remarkable price was the 45,000 marks (£2,250) paid for a small stone tea jar, used for special ceremonies in the temple, but in this case its religious associations undoubtedly greatly enhanced the value of the article. Other high prices were a set of lacquered incense jars, 15,000 marks (£750); a plate lacquered in red, 6,000 marks (£300); and a beautifully lacquered box, 10,000 marks (£500). Altogether over 1,000,000 marks (£50,000) was realised.

SUFFRAGETTES STONED.

RIOTOUS SCENE IN VICTORIA PARK.

After passing through three miles of crowded streets in Poplar and Bow with nothing worse to endure than jeering and hooting, a huge suffragist demonstration, consisting largely of working women, and organised by the Bow and Bromley Women's Social and Political Union, led to exciting scenes on May 25th in Victoria Park, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Although no one appears to have been actually hurt, several of the suffragette speakers were struck by stones, and one man was arrested.

The procession of about 5,000 assembled outside the East Indian Dock gates, and it was only when the first part of it had entered Victoria Park that the hostility of the crowd became evident.

The trouble was quite unexpected by the organisers of the demonstration. "Everything will pass off smoothly," said Mr. George Lansbury to a "Daily Chronicle" representative.

The first sign of opposition came when a rush was made upon one of the leading sections of the demonstration, and an attempt was made to seize the branches of artificial lilac and almond blossom which the women were carrying.

An exciting scene followed, for there were numbers of quite little children and young girls in this part of the procession, and they were naturally terrified. Nothing serious happened, though some of the blossoms were captured.

There were fifteen platforms, which were occupied by members of the W. S. P. U. and of various Labour organisations drawn from all parts of London.

The principal speakers for the militant suffragists were Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Dr. Letitia Fairfield, and it quickly became manifest that the attentions of the anti-suffragists were to be concentrated upon the wagon which they occupied.

"Where is Sylvia?" was the shout and it was noticeable that when this particular wagon was located the others were left more or less severely alone. The Labour section of the demonstration received no worse treatment than a considerable amount of hooting.

It was otherwise with the platform where Dr. Fairfield presided. The moment she had uttered her first sentence she was assailed with catcalls and such irrelevant retorts as "Beer, beer, glorious beer," when she asked, "What are we here to demand?"

A DEAFENING CLAMOUR.

Dr. Fairfield was finally obliged to yield before the clamour, and gave way to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who, however, fared no better. She managed to read a letter from Mrs. "General" Drummond, who could not attend, but beyond that she was not allowed to proceed.

It was at this moment that the most serious incidents occurred. Three wagons crowded with women were seized and pushed along by a number of youths. Miss Pankhurst vigorously protested, and her protest provoked the first real outburst of violence. Stones were thrown at her, and a number of rowdy youths, who had come armed with ginger-beer and other bottles filled with water, flicked the contents in the faces of the occupants of the vehicle.

Some of the occupants leaped to the ground, and the wagon, lightened in this way, was rushed towards the Grove-road entrance to the park. Here an encounter with the police took place, and the situation looked so serious that the police urged the women for their own safety to leave the vehicle. They refused at first, and one of the police inspectors on duty gave an order, which the crowd resented, for the clearing of the ground by the mounted police. It was in connection with this incident that an arrest was made, the man being one of a party who are said to have threatened the inspector with violence and attempted to carry out their threat.

Finally the women left the wagon and were escorted by the police to a house in the neighbourhood.

Two other wagons were also attacked by the crowd, but nothing serious happened. In some instances the women attempted retaliation with sticks (which they had concealed in the vehicles) and with their open hands.

At a Welsh platform the crowd attempted to secure some red-capped poles and banners, and a number of free fights ensued. It had been arranged to put a resolution simultaneously from all the platforms, but this was done only in those cases where the speakers suffered no molestation. It was to the effect that—

This meeting demands votes for working women this Session, and pledges itself to oppose any measure to extend or alter the existing franchise which does not include this essential principle.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Delhi and drier at Ambala. Temperature is in defect except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and Bikaner and drier at Jaipur. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Gujarat: Deesa has had 0·20" and Ahmedabad 0·07". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Akola and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·40", Mormugao 1·01" and Karwar 1·1". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the amount of rainfall in Malabar. Rainfall has also been nearly general in the Konkan and south Gujarat. Over the rest of the reporting area, precipitation has been insignificant.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and possibly the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 16th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation. 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th) ..	89·8	52·0	40	..	..	..
Jask ..	103·8	86·3	49	..	..	−0·05
Muskat ..	104·3	90·6	42	..	..	−0·13
Do. (15th) ..	103·3	88·1	41	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	107·3	84·0	63	..	0·57	+0·35
Rawalpindi ..	94·6	72·1	50	..	3·53	+1·92
Lahore ..	97·0	77·7	48	..	1·17	+0·81
Sirsa ..	102·3	77·0	56	..	0·15	−0·38
Ambala ..	97·5	74·9	55	..	4·06	+3·27
Delhi ..	99·2	76·3	84	..	2·97	+2·16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	104·5	77·0	34	0·03	0·52	+0·01
Mainpuri ..	104·5	78·6	53	..	0·18	−0·28
Jhansi ..	102·6	81·0	66	..	0·43	−0·49
Cawnpore ..	102·2	81·9	82	..	0·42	−0·37
Allahabad ..	101·1	82·0	47	..	2·34	+1·64
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	115·1	83·8	72	..	0·04	−0·02
Karachi ..	91·0	82·5	83	..	0·00	−0·15
Ajmer ..	94·6	79·7	61	..	1·66	+1·09
Jaipur ..	98·7	79·1	43	..	2·57	+1·99
Kotah ..	100·6	82·1	56	..	0·56	−0·38
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93·0	81·0	64	..	2·47	+1·68
Dwarka ..	88·3	83·2	75	..	1·95	+1·29
Veraval ..	95·6	82·3	83	..	6·34	+4·94
Rajkot ..	96·1	76·8	66	..	4·69	+4·70
Bhavnagar ..						
Para. ..	95·0	79·8	75	..	4·75	+4·32
Surat ..	90·4	81·2	77	..	10·23	+8·60
Ahmedabad ..	97·6	74·7	88	..	4·15	+2·82
Deesa ..	99·5	77·4	75	..	0·80	+0·56
Neemuch ..	93·9	72·0	80	..	1·15	+0·41
Indore ..	92·6	73·1	68	0·01	0·43	−2·02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	91·8	77·3	64	0·07	6·47	+4·86
Saugor ..	91·8	75·1	65	0·20	4·08	+2·94
Hoshangabad ..	95·6	73·9	77	..	1·88	+0·06
Khandwa ..	95·1	76·0	71	..	3·85	+1·85
Akola ..	92·2	76·0	62	..	1·58	−0·67
Amraoti ..	95·8	75·3	65	..	3·69	+0·70
Nagpur ..	89·1	79·5	80	..	0·97	−2·05
Chanda ..	98·0	74·0	52	..	2·82	−0·13
Raipur ..	97·7	78·6	58	..	1·83	−0·76
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	89·3	80·9	80	..	6·87	−0·53
Ratnagiri ..	87·3	76·9	78	..	17·26	+7·06
Mormugao ..	85·5	76·2	82	..	19·44	+2·61
Karwar ..	83·7	71·0	83	..	20·57	−1·80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	95·4	73·6	61	0·07	2·61	−0·11
Ahmednagar ..	92·1	72·0	57	0·49	5·72	+2·15
Poona ..	87·6	71·8	79	0·01	6·02	+4·26
Sholapur ..	95·3	70·6	74	1·12	2·96	−0·95
Satara ..	91·2	70·3	74	..	5·74	−0·66
Belgaum ..	79·5	67·5	88	..	6·74	+2·43
Aurangabad ..	95·9	71·7	65	..	2·03	−0·70
Nizamabad (Indur).	100·9	70·7	52	..	1·39	−0·73
Hyderabad ..	98·8	75·2	66	..	2·31	−0·21
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	87·8	74·3	89	..	21·95	+0·30
Calicut ..	86·8	74·1	93	0·34	21·99	+2·18
Cochin ..	86·7	74·7	88	1·59	17·28	+1·54
Colombo ..	86·0	80·0	85	1·22	4·90	−0·55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	105·3	85·2	53	..	0·88	−0·66
Bellary ..	95·0	76·3	60	..	0·84	−0·44
Cuddapah ..	101·5	80·5	53	..	0·37	..
Madras ..	102·5	83·5	55	..	0·08	−1·04
Bangalore ..	87·8	66·8	76	..	2·29	−0·21
Coimbatore ..	93·4	71·8	79	..	0·31	−0·59
Trichinopoly ..	101·6	80·8	54	..	0·32	−0·49
Negapatam ..	102·7	82·7	64	..	0·54	−0·93

Regarding the establishment of a bonded warehouse for octroi puposes in Delhi suggested by the Municipal Committee, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce do not object to its establishment provided it is self-supporting. At the same time the Chamber reiterate their rooted objection to the levy of octroi at all and in the interests of Delhi urge its abolition on goods that are traded in for export.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 15th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·694
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	79·5
Dew Point	,,	77·6
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0·780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	89·3
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	81·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	159
Fall of Rain	inches	0·06
Total fall during month	,,	68·5
Total fall during year	,,	6·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	,,	0·02

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8–45 a. m., Standard Time on the 16th June 1913 was 29·898 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	17	m 10	45	28 4
		10	18	25 10
Wed.	18	m 11	30	28 8
		11	5	25 9
Thurs.	19	m 0	11 a	28 10
		11	49 a	25 8
Fri.	20	0	49 a	28 9
		m 0	30	25 6
Satur.	21	1	25 a	28 5
		m 1	9 a	25 3
Sun.	22	1	59	27 11

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	f. in.
Tues.	17	m 3	36	15 5
		4	40	20 0
Wed.	18	m 4	20	15 3
		5	28	19 9
Thurs.	19	m 5	2	15 4
		6	12 a	19 6
Fri.	20	m 5	42	15 7
		6	53 a	19 4
Satur.	21	m 6	20	16 1
		7	32 a	19 3
Sun.	22	m 6	56	16 8
		8	11 a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
18. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
19. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
20. (Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
21. (Satur.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
22. (Sun.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—First quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7. 3 m. P. M; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23·7 m. P. M. Last quarter, 26th, 11h. 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36·2 m. A. M.

Appearing before Mr. Leycester at Thames Police Court, a Jeiwsh woman complained that her husband, a large property owner, would not make a will in her favour. The Magistrate, —The husband is not going to die yet, is he? Applicant.—But I might have to go into the work-house. The Magistrate.—Wait and see.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It need'nt last but a few minutes. Stearns, Headache Cure relieves it.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 16.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market opened firm and steady advance was reported. The opening rate was Rs. 96-1-6 which gradually rose to Rs. 96-3, but at the close a reaction took place and the quotation stood at Rs. 96-1 for 30th June delivery. The rate for the next delivery is maintained at anna one lower.

Ready paper was placed at about annas two less than the rate current for account.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented a weak tone to-day, and under selling pressure the rates dropped a few points. Transactions in David and Fazulbhai Mill Shares were reported on large scale.

Standard were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,392-8 to Rs. 1,400 for July delivery.

Kohinoors declined to Rs. 792-8 for July.

Finlay went down to Rs. 375.

David were placed at varying prices from Rs. 513-12 to Rs. 520 for July delivery. The closing rate was Rs. 517-8.

In the morning Fazulbhais were placed at Rs. 525 they touched Rs. 515 but closed at Rs. 520 for July.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,125 for July.

Tata Hydro Ordinary declined and changed hands at Rs. 895.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood at Rs. 98 for July and Deferred were placed at Rs. 216.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,700.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference stood at Rs. 173 and Eastern Bank Shares were in demand at Rs. 87.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	15,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6'47	6'48
J. A.	6'45	6'46
A. S.	6'36	6'37
S. O.	6'23	6'24
O. N.	6'16	6'17
N. D.	6'12	6'13
D. J.	6'11	6'12
J. F.	6'11	6'12
F. M.	6'12	6'13

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The market for coal shares opened with a slightly steadier feeling, but without much enquiry in evidence. The jute market was closed and the gunny market did not show much more life, new business offering being very small, but at the same time there was a steadier feeling about.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, for the fortnight ended 14th June, 1913 as compared with the statement of 30th May, 1913 :—

	30th May	14th June.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
Capital Paid up	Rs. 14,99,960	Rs. 14,99,980
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	Rs. 82,80,000	Rs. 84,33,000
Current Deposits	Rs. 20,20,000	Rs. 22,28,000
Sundries	Rs. 23,000	Rs. 31,000
Total ..	Rs. 119,72,960	Rs. 122,91,980
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities ..	Rs. 38,96,000	Rs. 39,60,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs. 51,42,000	Rs. 57,40,000
Local Bills Discounted	Rs. 12,11,000	Rs. 11,28,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	Rs. 23,000	Rs. 23,000
Sundries	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust & Municipal Bonds	Rs. 15,90,960	Rs. 13,40,980
Total ..	Rs. 119,72,960	Rs. 122,91,980

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 17.

384. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 7. P. M.

Subject :—The Distribution of a Tactical Advanced Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

385. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday, the 20th instant, at 7-30 A. M., at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

386. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Thursday, the 19th instant. Distance, 300 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-40 A. M.

387. *Arms.*—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, with the exception of those members to whom they have been issued during the current year, and for match firing.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Thursday, the 19th instant, on account of public holiday.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 16.

The local cotton market was steady with quotations for New crop Broach at Rs. 296 and Fully Good Bengals at Rs. 245½.

Japan for the last few days seem to take no interest for actuals: whereas shippers for Europe are farely good buyers for Bengals and Oomras in particular. Local mills show no disposition to buy freely at present, though every spindle now is working at a profit, with machinery tuned to the limit of speed and with trained labour and cheap raw material together with a good demand for the manufactured goods. So now if every spindle,—the total being 145,000,000 spindles, were to produce 10 lbs more of spun yarn a year than normal this would mean a gain of little more than half an ounce per day. Yet this trivial half an ounce per day per spindle means an increase of about 2,900,000 bales in the world's consumption of cotton. This gives ample food to the talents of the trade what could be the world's consumption of cotton for the next season with better political situation, both in Europe and in China. More or less unless anything unexpected happens, the world's consumption for the next season is assured and the talents of the trade can well estimate even at this stage the probable figure. Whereas on the other hand the question of world's production of cotton is now in embrayo and passing through most crucial period. The world's consumption of cotton for the last two seasons is nearly 29½ million bales whereas the production was nearly 30 million bales.

It may be said here that the time-honoured dogma that invested supply and demand jointly with the price-making power has lost caste and given way, first to the claim that requirement alone is the responsible agent, and last to the surmise that prospective supply shapes the drift and destiny of values. Under the existing circumstances it is only but right to say that it does not pay to sell forward deliveries at discount as the busy and prosperous mill men are likely to use the speculative short seller as a cat's-paw.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	240	232	..	Ready.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	242	234	..	Do.
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	243	235	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	241	233	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	250	238	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	284	274	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	281	271	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	274	264	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	270	260	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple ..	258	245	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	260	250	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	280	270	260	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	299	291	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	252	240	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	277	Do.
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	272	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	278	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	287	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	284	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	272	Do.
M. G. do. ..	..	..	278	Do.
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,697-1,703
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	69-71
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Kangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-13
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk ..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
£ 12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	..	7 o/o	£21
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	New	5 o/o	87 XD
	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc ..	May-Oct.	25	920
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co ..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	550
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	252-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,125
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	800
Ch'oi Silk ..	..	20	435
Co.ba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	8	117-8
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	285
David ..	May-Nov.	20	517/8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	522/8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	375
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	980
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,365
Kohinoor ..	Mar.-Aug	25	792-8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,365
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec	75	1,492/8
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Manekjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,200
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	252/8
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,095
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	161¼
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,405
Sun ..	Oct.	..	133/12
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	295
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,725
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton (O. / P.)	..	Nil.	4-5
Western India ..	Sept.	45	660
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	600
	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	96/8
Chond Baramati Rs. 50		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Klys. Rs. 100		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	No .	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Ap .	6½	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	143¾
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	7½	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	562/8
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	101
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	630
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P.)	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	3	205
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	40	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (O.) (P.)	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	460 270
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ..	April	6 % 20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jun	30H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50. ..	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company (O. Old 100 / New Issue 25)	..	..	100
(P. .. 100)	March.	7 %	101
John Roberts & Co. ..	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175. ..	do.	12½	181/4
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	..	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O. ..	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P. ..	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	360
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd. etc. ..	..	10 %	20¼
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co. ..	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. (O. / D. / P.)	..	Nil.	98
	Jan. &	..	216
	..	..	175
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 / P 600	July	..	892-8
	..	4 %	712/8
	..	..	..
Thacker & Co. ..	..	24 %	198 XD
Telephone Co. ..	May.	Rs. 2½	65
Treacher & Co. ..	July.	Rs. 15	505

B—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price
CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15th

S. S. Kusara	Morrison	Buschra	June 8,
S. S. Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok	May 26

June 15th

S. S. Muttra	Carey	Moulmein	May 22
S. S. Sangola	Scott	Calcutta	May 22
S. S. Hindoo	Graves	Hull	May 15
S. S. Clan Shaw Hunter	Port Natal		May 27
S. S. City of London Whisk	Glasgow		May 13

DEPARTURES.

June 16th

S. S. Penag Maru Noma Kobe.

The following vessels obtain their post clearances on Monday.

S. S. Lancfield Meikle Baltimore.

S. S. Clan Macintyre East Antwerp via. Madras.

S. S. Olympia Kinnard Liverpool & Marseilles.

The foollowing vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf.

Steamer City of London for Liverpool.

Steamer Rotenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Hild for Bangkok.

Steamer Capri for China.

S. S. Kasara.—The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Buschra June 8th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hild.—The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, arrived in

BRITAIN'S BEST

Small Car

10/12 H. P. **BELSIZE** 4 Cyl.

WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4850 SOLE AGENTS: HILL SAWYER & Co.

BOMBAY,
DELHI,
CALCUTTA,
MADRAS.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	35-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL," Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150° ...	5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125° ...	4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125° .	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125°	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125°	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125°	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

" B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.
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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

COATER.—At Babugarh, U.P., June 4th, the wife of Captain C. Coater, of a daughter.

HALL.—At Poona, on Sunday, June 8th, the wife of Capt. E. G. Hall, 117th Mahrattas, of a daughter.

BASS.—On the 16th June, at Bombay, the wife of W. Bass, of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—On the 29th May, at Maymyo, Upper Burma, the wife of Major E. M. Taylor, 22nd Cavalry F.F., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BINNING—BROWNELL.—June 4th, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Power, S.J., Charles Neville Brownell, third son of the late Robert Brownell, of Sheffield, Yorks, to Beatrice Edith, fourth daughter of the late Col. J. Binning, C.I.E., V.D., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

MILLER.—C. P.—Aged 35, Assistant Manager, Remington Typewriter Company, Ltd., at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, on June 14th.

ODLUM.—At Blackrock, Co. Dublin, June 1st, Evelyn, the beloved wife of Capt. W. B. Odlum, I.M.S.

HOLLWAY.—On the 29th May, at Muzaffarpore, Tirhoot, Harry F. Hollway, aged 52.

BATTISCOMBE.—On the 23rd April at Ashburton, Devon, of peritonitis, Major W. W. Battiscombe, eldest son of A. Battiscombe, Esq., Hinton Court, Hereford, aged 53.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4-10.

Treacher and Company, Annual General Meeting, 5.

THURSDAY, June 19.

Zarthoshtno Diso, Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, June 20.

"Children's Day" Throughout India as a thanksgiving for the Viceroy's recovery after the bomb outrage at Delhi.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Royal Opera House, Dancing Festival, two performances, 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 17, 1913.

WANTED : A HUNDRED HUMES !

We have seen what splendid pioneer work Hume did in the cause of popular education and the separation of Judicial and Executive functions. Hume did not live to see either of these great causes triumph. In his day, his was a cry in the wilderness. He could hardly appeal to those popular forces which later he helped to create. By his fellow-members of the most distinguished service in the world, absorbed in the grateful task of obtaining promotion and decoration, he was regarded as a crank, a disturber of people's beliefs and practices, and, in fact, his enthusiasm for progress of any sort made him suspect. Hume was among the bravest of the brave, and undaunted by failure or official rebuff, he quietly went his way. We have seen, how he came to logger-heads with the Government of India on the subject of the separation of functions. He deferred from Government no less decisively in the matter of the Abkari policy. His abhorrence of this source of revenue was profound; but his duty as a servant of Government was to increase the revenue. He did his duty, but for five years in succession he continued to record his protest against the State rejoicing in what he described as "the wages of sin." He put the case against the Abkari revenue with characteristic force and brevity. "Year after year, but, alas in vain, I protest against the present iniquitous system which first produced, and now supports, a large class whose sole interest it is to seduce their fellows into drunkenness and its necessary concomitants, debauchery and crime. As the drunkards increase in number, the demand for drugs and spirituous liquors increases." The generality of officials would have been engaged in making careful computation of the growth of revenue; but Hume was taking "great pains to ascertain what goes on amongst the native community," and he reported to Government that drunkenness had increased to a frightful extent during the preceding twenty years (this was written in 1860). The evil of looking exclusively to the growth of revenue, he pointed out, is that "for every rupee additional that the Abkari yields, two at least are lost to the public by crime and spent by the Government in suppressing it." After five years' protest against the policy of Government, Hume expressed the pious hope that he might "live to see effaced in a more Christian-like system one of the greatest existing blots on our Government of India." Over half a century has passed away but this "greatest existing blot" has not only not been effaced, but there is no prospect of its ever being effaced. A contemporary civilian found writing as Hume did and expressing the hope he did would get short shrift. But who can doubt the courage and high morality of Hume? Who can help lamenting the steady growth of this "wages of sin" into the present colossal proportions? Instead of being regarded as an undesirable source of revenue it is now, especially after the partial provincialisation of excise in the different provinces, regarded as a "growing" source of revenue, and the reformer who has the temerity to ask for its reduction will be met with an emphatic non-possumus.

One of the most conspicuous features of Hume's official career was the way in which amidst the most strenuous work, he cultivated the habit of "taking pains to ascertain what goes on amongst the native community." This, of course, he did not do by reading confidential police reports, but by going amongst the people, and working for their good on non-official lines. His work in the cause of popular education was absolutely non-official. His energies were ever directed, not merely to "ruling" and exacting obedience, but in drawing out the people and making them exert themselves for their own good—to learn to depend on themselves more and more, and to participate in all those common activities which promote the common good. That was the keynote of his educational programme. One branch of that programme related to teaching the young idea how to shoot. Another was to supply the young scholars turned out of the seminaries of learning he founded, with cheap healthy reading matter. With this laudable object in view, he founded in 1869, in conjunction with his friend Kour Lutchman Singh, of Etawah, a vernacular paper, called the "People's Friend." Of Hume's personal contributions to the journal nothing is known, or at any rate mentioned in Sir W. Wedderburn's memoir; but it may be taken for granted that he supplied the brains and found most of the sinews of war for the journal. It was published at a very cheap rate, and the original intention was to confine its circulation to Etawah alone. But as Sir W. Wedderburn tells us, "its fame went abroad and it even penetrated to Gwalior and Bhurtpore." Sir William proceeds :

"Not being an official publication it did not come under the suspicion of partiality, and rendered valuable service in explaining the policy of the Government, and in counteracting influences prejudicial to good feeling. The Government of the North-West Provinces subscribed for six hundred copies, and "The People's Friend" came under the favourable notice of the Viceroy, at whose suggestion copies of the paper were forwarded, with translations, to the Secretary of State, for submission to Queen Victoria. It was felt that Her Gracious Majesty would be interested in seeing an early specimen of Indian journalism, and in realizing the gratitude and affection inspired by her personality among the humblest and most distant of her subjects."

What a marvellous District officer Hume was! It is open to doubt whether there was another Civilian who strove so unceasingly—and the more effectively, because unofficially—for the public good. What made this possible? It is a shallow view which regards the later growth of correspondence and returns, and officials absorbed in papers, as having militated against the development of the personal, unofficial relations of Civilians and the people, and prevented them from interesting themselves in those public activities that make for the moral improvement of the people. Hume's heart was in the work. He knew he had great opportunities, and he felt he was morally bound to avail himself of those opportunities. That is the secret of the wonderful record of unofficial work he did at Etawah. He loved the people, and the people trusted him and accepted his leadership. His official work never suffered by his devotion to the public interest, not in its narrow official sense, but in the larger sense of whatever contributes to the public welfare. A hundred Humes—even fifty—would transform Indian conditions to-morrow, smooth the path of administration, lift up the people and bring them nearer to the Government.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

The diplomatic centre of interest has shifted from London to St. Petersburg. The London settlement concerned the larger international aspect of the war between Turkey and the Balkan States, and incidentally the creation of an autonomous Albania, the forbidding of Servian occupation of territory on the Albanian coast and the wresting of Skutari from Montenegro. St. Petersburg will now be occupied with a by-play of the war—the question of the division of the spoils of the war, as between the Slav States. The position is of some interest. Before the war, the Slavisation of the Balkans and the prolongation of the Balkan alliance for the promotion of racial, as distinct from national interests, was what Austria dreaded and strove successfully to frustrate. The present attitude is devoid of even the slightest semblance of sentimentality. Bulgaria and Servia will pursue purely national aims. The alliance is gone, never perhaps to be revived. The German Imperial Chancellor's anticipation of a European conflagration which sees Slavantum against Germanentum seems baseless—for the time. The present pre-occupation concerns facial kinship less than division of the spoils of the war. The origin of the trouble is to be traced to the treaty between Bulgaria and Servia concluded prior to the war, when neither State could estimate even approximately the extent of the future booty. The question as to who was to take possession of certain tracts in Macedonia was left open, the Tsar being nominated arbitrator in the event of dispute. What has happened now is that the Bulgarian share of the booty has grown enormously large, while owing to the fortuitous and wholly unforeseen combination of circumstances, resulting in the constitution of an independent Albania, the Servian share has become ridiculously small. The new Albania has absorbed part of Epirus, Skutari, and the north-western districts of ancient Servia, whereby Greece, Montenegro and Servia have been deprived of portions of territory they had long coveted and have now conquered. Bulgarian conquests alone did not come within the orbit of the diplomacy which has eventuated in the creation of Albania. The Servian contention is that Bulgaria has walked away with the lion's share of the entire conquered territory, while the other Allies have been asked to content themselves with mere fractions. Bulgaria sticks to the letter of the bond, and by way of securing all that she conquered, she lays a preposterous claim even to territory she never conquered. The reference to the plighted faith of Servia, in King Ferdinand's telegram to the Tsar is in Shylock's manner—"My bond, is it not in the bond?" The Servian King pathetically reminds the Tsar of the century-long services of Servia to the Christians, and that without the Varda valley, she will be worse off after the war than before the war. This is the basis of the proposed arbitration at St. Petersburg. What the result of the arbitration will be cannot of course be anticipated, but there is reason to believe that the greatest pressure will be brought to bear both upon Bulgaria and Servia to compose their differences, however unreconciled they may be to the actual terms of the settlement.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE ASSASSINATION.

It looks as if the Committee of Union and Progress is determined ruthlessly to avenge the murder of Shefket Pasha. Several members of the late Ministry, including the leader of the Opposition and a son of Kiamil Pasha, have been implicated in the murder. When Nazim Pasha was murdered, Shefket and his men omitted to make any inquiry. Not only was Nazim murdered, but, according to Sir Edwin Pears, who contributes a very interesting article on Turkey to the current number of the "Contemporary Review," Niazi Bey, one of the chief leaders of the Revolution of 1908, was "removed." Not so very long ago, the Committee was credited with the removal of three well-known men, including Zeki Bey, a publicist of repute. As Sir Edwin Pears remarks grimly: "Government by assassination is dangerous and will probably lead to reprisals." After Nazim Pasha's murder, seven hundred of his more intimate and devoted followers were withdrawn from the Army and sent into exile. The Ministry has had clear warning of the danger of allowing the disbanded army at Chataldja coming into Constantinople, for it was feared that in their eagerness to avenge the murder of their beloved Commander-in-Chief, they would make short work of the Ministry and their followers. However that may be, Shefket and Enver Bey woefully bungled matters after the coup d'etat of January 24th last, and the present revolutionary movement is the result of the resentment felt as much at the murder of Nazim Pasha as at the boastful ineptitude of Enver Bey's failure at the Gallipolli peninsula, which resulted in the slaughter of thousands of Turks. The Committee men are probably indispensable at the present moment, for there are no others to take their places. But they will make a great mistake if they carry their reprisals too far or strike too hard at their political enemies.

RELIEF FOR PALITANA.

We publish in another column an appeal from the Honorary Secretary of the Palitana Floods Relief Fund for subscriptions for the assistance of the sufferers from the Palitana disaster. We feel sure that the wealthy among the public of Bombay will not fail to respond to this appeal. It is seldom that a newspaper has to tell so painful a story as that which was published in the telegram from our special correspondent in our issue of yesterday. The magnitude of the disaster is not so great as many others in the history of this country, but it is appalling enough. Accounts vary, but there seems no reason to doubt the estimate of 2,500 people as being homeless, and nearly four hundred as having been killed, as given by our correspondent. Not less appalling than the extent of the disaster was the suddenness with which it overtook the town. People who had gone peacefully to bed, dreaming little of impending disaster, awoke to find themselves swept away by the waters, or buried beneath the crashing debris of their homes. In some cases heroic measures succeeded in saving life, such as in the case of the boys of the Jain school, who were saved by the wonderful presence of mind and intrepid action of the secretary of the school, one of the teachers and a servant. The records of heroism indeed contain few more inspiring stories than that of the manner in which these three men succeeded in saving the lives of some of the boys in the school. In other cases death seems to have been met with amazing courage and calm. It would be hard to conceive anything more pathetically impressive than the story of the little band of women, inmates of the Jain Widow's Home, who, retiring to an upper floor, awaited their fate in prayer and the singing of sacred songs.

The damage done by the flood is said to amount to as much as ten lakhs. It has been mostly suffered by the very poor, whose frail homes have been destroyed and whose property, such as it is, including live stock, has been destroyed or swept away. The State authorities have been commendably prompt and effective in their efforts for the relief of the immediate necessities of the sufferers, but if their needs are to be at all adequately met, a great deal more money must be forthcoming, and must be given with promptitude. It rests with the charitable public to see that adequate funds for the relief of these unfortunate people are provided.

MORE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

So the threatened trouble on the Burma Railways has come to a head after all! The local railway authorities, having pursued the ostrich-like policy so much in favour in Madras, now seem plaintively surprised that the trouble has burst upon them. When it was rumoured, at the time the Madras trouble was at its height, that discontent was brewing in Burma, we were assured that nothing could be further from the truth; the Burma railway employees were a shining example of contentment and loyalty before their confreres in India! Now it appears that leaflets and circulars, containing quotations from papers in India to the effect that the men of the Indian railways were all but on strike, have been in circulation among the men for some time. Unfortunately, although copies of these reached the officials, no action could be taken on them as they were unsigned! And the officiating Agent, having had no intimation that the men were going out, of course, could not be expected to expect such a development, although the men had submitted to him a petition of their grievances as long ago as March, and had not up to yesterday received his reply! Such is the ineptitude for which the travelling and despatching public have to suffer in this country, and from which they will continue to suffer, until the Railway Board wakes up and insists upon the establishment of proper machinery to force the companies into a reasonable attitude towards the men, and thus prevent these unfortunate disputes from reaching the striking stage! After Burma India will, no doubt, have its turn again, judging from the methods by which the authorities of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are enforcing the humiliation of men whose grievances they have failed to redress.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill which has passed the House of Lords was the earliest piece of work undertaken by the House of Commons on its resumption of labours on May 27. The measure, it will be remembered, proposes to create two additional Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, bringing the total number to six, and to empower them to sit in the Court of Appeal. At the same time the law regarding the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is amended: and the number of overseas judges who are empowered to sit is raised from five to seven. According to "India," it is not intended that the representatives of India shall be increased. Seeing that, as Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General stated in the House, the Judicial Committee have to be acquainted with all the various laws relating to India, it seems essential to have the presence of a Hindu as well as a Mahomedan lawyer upon the tribunal. Although it has been stated in London that the representation of India is not to be increased, there is a strong rumour in legal circles in this country that Sir Lawrence Jenkins will be one of the two new judges to be appointed. It need hardly be said that, if this is so, the confidence of the Indian public in the constitution of the supreme tribunal of the Empire will be greatly enhanced, though the loss to the Calcutta High Court will be almost irreparable.

THE COMPROMISE THAT FAILED.

Well might Mr. Gandhi declare that the amended South African Immigration Bill will not give satisfaction to the Indian community, for it has completely failed to embody the provisional settlement of 1911, and, he might have added, the compromise of the following year. The provincial barrier remains; the closure of the Orange Free State to Indians is maintained, and existing rights in other respects have been disturbed. Mr. Harcourt must be a simpleton if he really fancies that the racial equality of Indians has been assured under the Bill. Mr. Gandhi is a far better judge of his countrymen's feelings in regard to the Bill, and the rights and wrongs of the matter. The Indian community in South Africa has been betrayed, and here is Mr. Gandhi saying that failing the carrying out of the provisional settlement of 1911, the revival of passive resistance will become imperative. Mr. Fischer has already declared that such a movement will compel the Union Government to exclude Asiatics as such. That at any rate will be honest. The present position is intolerable. If Mr. Fischer thinks there is no room in South Africa for Indians, his obvious duty is to get rid of them, and, before repatriating, compensate them. The "squeeze" out policy is dishonest, oppressive, and disgraceful. Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom. That was a saying of Burke's, apropos of how Imperial problems should be dealt with; and Burke added, "a great Empire and little minds go ill together." Those who are erecting racial barriers within the Empire are men of little minds. We have profound distrust of the whole tribe of self-styled Imperialists who can only think of Empire in terms of superior and inferior races, and of how the latter should be held in permanent tutelage for the permanent advantage of the former.

DAY BY DAY.

The Lakshmi Art Printing Works of Bombay have produced a charming souvenir to commemorate the Children's Fete on Lord Hardinge's Birthday, consisting of triple colour portraits of Lord and Lady Hardinge, postcard size. The portraits are admirable and the colour work is excellently done, the tones being extremely soft and pleasing. Indeed, we have not seen better work of its kind turned out from any press, and, having regard to the low price of the packet containing the two portraits, namely an anna and a half, we have no doubt that the cards will command a large sale.

Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, a representative of G. Ward in the Bombay Corporation, gave a tea-party to meet Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., C.I.E., the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, on Sunday, in Chokar Hall, Dadar, in anticipation of Mr. Cadell's going Home on six months' leave. There was a large and distinguished gathering, among those present being the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Drs. Dadarkar, Dordi, Bottlewala, Dhuru, Purandhare, Jayakar, M. B. Velkar, and several ratepayers of G. Ward. Dr. Javle addressed the assembly extolling the services of Mr. Cadell to the City generally and of the G. Ward particularly. Mr. Cadell in acknowledging the compliments paid him by Dr. Javle expressed his belief that the Corporation would not treat G. Ward as a step-daughter in future, but would look upon it as the youngest daughter now growing up and, therefore, deserving to be well taken care of. He concluded by assuring everyone concerned that his successor was well posted in all his duties and would not fail to discharge them to the general satisfaction of the people of Bombay.

There is quite a colony of Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Burmans lads in the Insein workshops of the Burma Railway which is now having its share of trouble. Insein, which is only a few minutes run from Rangoon by train, is a kind of Asansol on a small scale, and the Railway Company draws its supply of skilled workmen—carpenters, fitters, firemen, etc.,—from the workshops. There is also an Engineering School at Insein maintained by the Local Government for the purpose of recruiting its subordinate staff for the P. W. D. Travelling by the Burma Railway can hardly be described as a luxurious mode of locomotion. The carriages are so small, the line being metre-gauge, that there is just room enough to swing a cat in. Refreshment stations are scarce and those that exist are capable of considerable improvement. In these circumstances, one can imagine what a journey from Rangoon to Mandalay must be like, say, in the dog-days of April!

Mr. Mahadeo R. Tambe, a graduate in Arts and Engineering of the University of Bombay, has passed Parts I and II of the Institute of Actuaries examinations and has become an associate of that Institute. He served for three years as an Articled Clerk to Messrs. Aiyar and Co., a leading firm of auditors in Bombay, and then proceeded to England to sit for the examinations. He passed the Intermediate and Final examinations of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors standing first in the Honours Division at the former examination. He took a first class in part I of the Actuarial examination and acquired practical actuarial experience by working as an apprentice for a year in the office of Mr. George King F.I.A., a leading actuary in London and the consulting actuary of the Bombay Life Insurance Co., Ld. Mr. Tambe has now become an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries as well as an Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London. He is the first and only Indian, if not the only person in India, who is both an Actuary and an Incorporated Accountant.

There has been a spell of bright weather during the last two days, with no rain except for a smart shower lasting a few minutes in the small hours of this morning. The sky appeared occasionally overcast but the clouds quickly dispersed and there was a sudden return of warm sunshine. During the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. yesterday, the actual quantity of rainfall registered was insignificant, being only 10 cents. Up to date 9 inches and 11 cents of rain has been recorded in Bombay.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a. m. on Monday two attacks and one death from plague were recorded in Bombay city, out of a total mortality of 75 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 168 and for that of the year before 73. The attacks from plague were reported from Middle and Lower Colaba and Mandvi respectively. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox during the period. Out of the 1,247 rats captured on Saturday, twenty-one were found to be plague infected.

KAISER'S JUBILEE.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Steamers of the Hansa Line in the Hooghly are dressed to-day in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Kaiser. Short leave has been granted to all crews and the celebration will be concluded at the German Club to-night.

BULGARIAN CABINET.

DR. DANEFF PREMIER.

TSAR'S INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

A Bulgarian Cabinet has been formed with Dr. Daneff as Premier and Foreign Minister. M. Madjaroff, Minister in London, becomes Minister of the Interior, and General Kovatcheff, Commanding the Fourth Army, Minister of War.

A telegram to Paris from St. Petersburg says that Russia, considering the Bulgarian and Servian replies to the Tsar's offer of arbitration as satisfactory, has invited the Premiers of the four Allies to come to St. Petersburg as soon as possible.

SERVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, June 16.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned, desiring to avoid the responsibility of accepting the arbitration of the Tsar in the dispute with Bulgaria. The resignation has not yet been accepted and efforts are being made to induce the Ministers to remain in office.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, June 16.

The fact that 450 Persian Cossacks have been despatched against Salared-Dowleh, under the command of two Russian officers, is much commented upon. It is generally believed that the growth of the Swedish gendarmery and the possibility of their eventual employment throughout Persia has aroused a desire on the part of Russia to have the maintenance of order in the Russian zone entrusted exclusively to Persian Cossacks with Russian officers.

INDIAN COTTON.

SIR C. MACARA'S REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 15.

Sir Charles Macara's report on the Cotton Congress says there is a large demand, especially on the Continent, for lower grade staple, of which we expected the Indian crop of six million bales is mostly composed. There is no fear that more cotton than is required will be grown because as civilisation progresses millions of new customers will unquestionably appear. The report suggests as a check upon gambling that the International Institute of Agriculture tabulate the world's crops.

MARCONI REPORT.

RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16.

The "Daily News" states that the House of Commons will be allowed a free vote on the motion approving the report of the Marconi Committee. The paper adds that the following resolution will probably be moved as a sequel to the debate:—"No Minister shall, in future, hold a directorship in a public company, or hold shares in a company which has a contract with the Crown."

PANAMA CANAL.

MORE LANDSLIDES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PANAMA, June 16.

The landslides which occurred last month have begun again. One in Culebra Cut represents more than a month's excavation.

ENGLISH MAILS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ADEN, June 16.

The P. and O. steamer Salsette left here for Bombay at 7-0 p.m. on Sunday with the outward mails of the 6th instant.

The Maloja left at 6-0 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

COLLAPSE OF A SUBWAY.

ELEVEN NAVVIES KILLED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, June 15.

Eleven navvies have been killed by the collapse of a subway. Six bodies have been recovered.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

WAR MINISTER'S STIRRING SPEECH.

NOT TO BE GERMANYS' VASSALS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16.

M. Etienne, the French Minister of War, delivered a stirring speech at Rennes yesterday in defence of the Government's three years' service proposals. "We have," he said, "to face the fact that France can now place only 470,000 men in the field, against the 880,000 which Germany will soon have her at her disposal. Why is Germany suddenly raising her effective force from 700,000 to 880,000? She must have designs. Those designs are not for me to fathom, and I have not to judge German policy, but I have to take necessary measures. Do you want to be Germany's vassals and satellites?" (cries of 'no'). "Neither do we," continued M. Etienne. "We shall pursue our aim to the end, whatever the labour. We want peace with dignity, but if war comes, if we are attacked, we shall go on to victory."

BRITISH UNIVERSITY IN CHINA.

PROPOSED ASSIGNMENT OF BOXER INDEMNITY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16.

A meeting in the House of Commons will be held on the 18th instant to consider the advisability of asking the Government to permit a certain amount of the Boxer indemnity to be assigned to the proposed British University in Central China. Lord Lorebarn will preside, and among the speakers will be Lord William Cecil and Professor Soothill, ex-President of Shansi University.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

COMPANY PROMOTER'S ARREST.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Raj Bahadur Ghatal, at present of 11 Harrison Road, was arrested by an officer of the C.I.D., last night on a warrant issued by the Judicial Commissioner of Nagpur, Central Provinces. Particulars which led up to the arrest appear to be as follows:

The accused, it is said, started a diamond mining company sometime ago in connection with a mine stated to be situated in Jubbulpore district. It is alleged that by means of false representations he succeeded in disposing of shares to the extent of some thousands of rupees and promptly made himself scarce. He was arrested about three months ago in Calcutta and was placed on trial at Jubbulpore. After a protracted trial he was acquitted and appears to have again come to Calcutta. The authorities concerned, it is reported, were dissatisfied with the decision of the trying Magistrate and approached the Government with a view to re-trial. The request was acceded to. He will be escorted to Jubbulpore by to-night's mail.

A CALCUTTA SATI.

HINDOO WIDOW BURNS HERSELF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 16.

A pathetic story, in connection with the death of a Hindu lady, has been reported to the police. The name of the deceased is given as Susila Bala Dassi, aged 20 years, wife of Babu Raj Kristo Dutta of Durga Charan Mitter's Street. The husband of the deceased died on Thursday last, since when his wife has been very depressed in mind. Her charred remains were discovered on Saturday afternoon by her relations. The deceased, it appears had lived very happily with her husband and his death was naturally a severe blow to her. From the surrounding circumstances, it would appear that the lady took her own life. Her clothes were found saturated in kerosine oil while a box of matches and a kerosine oil bottle were found near the body. Though the girl must have suffered intense agony as the result of burns, people in the house heard nothing. Had she raised an alarm the whole household must have heard. Her body was removed the Morgue for post-mortem examination and Coroner's inquest.

SAMUEL INDEMNITY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Thorne and others have given notice of opposition to the Samuel Indemnity Bill.

TURKISH PLOT.

PREMIER'S MURDER.

HIGH OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.

Those arrested for complicity in connection with the assassination of Skefket Pasha include Danish Bey, ex-Minister of the Interior; Hamid Effendi, President of the Court of Justice at Pera; Mustapha Bey, Mayor of the Fourth District, Constantinople; the Leader of the Opposition, Ismail Hakki Pasha; and Munib Bey, son of the ex-Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha.

SANITARY SERVICES.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The following statement has been issued by the Education Department:—In the Education Department Resolution Nos. 921-936, dated the 23rd May, 1912, the Government of India decided to create eight additional appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in connection with their scheme for the improvement of the sanitary services in India. As these posts did not fully meet the needs of all the provinces the Government of India have recently obtained the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State to four additional appointments of this class. The twelve new appointments will be allotted as follows:—Three to Bengal, two each to Madras, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and one each to the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Burma. In view of the special conditions of those provinces the two appointments sanctioned for the North-West Frontier Province and Burma will be held by officers of the Indian Medical Service and one of the three new appointments in Bengal will also be given to an Indian Medical Service officer for the first five years, at the end of which period it may be possible when the new organisation is in full working order to fill the post from outside the Indian Medical Service. The remaining nine appointments will be open to officers not belonging to the Indian Medical Service recruited in India under the terms of the resolution of the 23rd May, 1912. Six Indians have already been appointed as Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, two in the United Provinces, two in Bengal and two in Bihar and Orissa. No appointments have yet been made in Madras or in the Punjab. All such Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will be treated as first class officers for the purpose of the travelling allowance rules. The total number of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the various Provinces will thus be increased from 14 to 26.

The detailed schemes for health officers which have been received from the Local Governments with reference to the resolution of the 23rd May, 1912, show that 39 first class and 104 second class health officers will be appointed—in the Municipalities of Madras 12 first class and 19 second class; in Bombay 4 first class and 9 second class; in Bengal 6 first class and 17 second class; in Bihar and Orissa 1 first class and 15 second class; in the United Provinces 9 (3 on special rates of pay) first class and 19 second class; in the Punjab 2 first class and 5 second class; in Burma 4 first class and 13 second class; in the North-West Frontier Province 1 first class and 5 second class including the Central Provinces from the local Administration of which no proposals have been received. The appointments in the Presidency towns Simla, Delhi and Rangoon are not included in these numbers. Before the reorganisation there existed 7 first [illegible] 7 second class health officers in these provinces outside the presidency towns Simla and Rangoon.

In order to assist the Local Governments in organising the service a recurring grant of 2:66 lakhs has been sanctioned from the Imperial revenues in addition to an expenditure of Rs. 25,560 per annum in the North-West Frontier Province which will be met by the Imperial Government. The Government of India are meeting the cost of the new appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners on the scale sanctioned for Indians and are giving a subvention amounting to half of the pay of first and second class health officers.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the Annandale Fête on Saturday. They lunched with the committee and after tea started for "The Retreat," Mashobra, where they spent Sunday.

On Friday evening, the Viceregal staff gave a dance in the covered tennis court which Her Excellency Lady Hardinge attended.

The Hon. Sir C. S. Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor, Bihar and Orissa, and Lady Baley, Colonel Bannerman, Mr. Clutterbuck and Mrs. Sarrel arrive at Viceregal Lodge to-day as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

PALITANA FLOODS.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

RELIEF FUND OPENED.

PALITANA, June 16.

We have received the following telegrams from Mr. Narandas Khalidas Gammi, Honorary Secretary, Flood Relief Fund, Palitana:

The abnormal floods in Palitana on the 11th instant rendered thousands of people homeless and caused considerable loss of property, amounting to several lakhs, besides the loss of 250 human lives and numerous cattle. This is a unique occasion for philanthropic and charitably disposed persons to earn the everlasting blessings of the homeless and helpless. An influential Committee with the Administrator as President and the District Judge as Honorary Secretary has been appointed to administer the Palitana Floods Relief Fund.

Donations are invited from the public which may be sent either to the Honorary Secretary or to the Administrator, Major H. S. Strong.

The names of the donors will be published in the press.

THE GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

Lord Willingdon to-day sent a message by his Private Secretary expressing deep sympathy with Palitana State and the people in their calamity.

Major Strong in reply telegraphed thanking his Excellency on behalf of the Rani, the State and the people and assuring him that everything possible was being done to alleviate the distress and to make the town sanitary. In his appeal to the Jain community for help, the Administrator says the disastrous flood has overwhelmed Bharapura destroying nearly every house and burying 200 people at the same time. More than 2,000 houses near the Shetrunja and Ghety gates were demolished and over 50 people buried. He adds: There is serious distress, thousands being homeless. The State is doing all possible for the relief of the sufferers, but the demand is great and my resources are limited. At this critical juncture I appeal to you as one naturally interested in this town to do what you can for us and through your co-religionists to assist to tide over and repair the damage of an unprecedented calamity. All donations should be sent to the Administrator at noon to-day.

SIR G. F. WILSON.

MOVEMENT FOR A MEMORIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 16.

Mr. Syed Ali Imam invited a large number of his friends to meet Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at a farewell dinner last night. Complimentary speeches were made both by the host and the guest and the latter's health was enthusiastically drunk. It was announced that a movement has been set on foot to perpetuate in a suitable manner the services of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis is acting as the Chairman of the Provisional Committee. Already a substantial amount has been promised. The form of the memorial has not yet been decided upon, but it will be either a bust or a full-size portrait to be placed in the Council Chamber for which His Excellency the Viceroy's permission is being sought.

Among the guests at the dinner were: Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Tikka Sahib of Kapurthala, Maharaj-Kumar of Tikari, Mr. Justice Shahdin, Mr. Kamrul Huda, Malik Umar Hayat C. F. Andrews, Mr. M. Ganguli, Mr. M. Haque, Mr. S. Sinha, Sardar Jogender Singh, Mr. Azizudin Jailal and Mr. Nand Kishore Lal.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL CASE.

DAMRA COAL CO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 16.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. Langford James applied in the matter of the Damra Coal Co. in liquidation, for an order that the liquidator be at liberty to institute proceedings under Section 214 of Indian Companies Act against Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes and Messrs. H. V. Low and Co. His Lordship granted the application.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

COONOOR, June 16.

The death occurred yesterday of Miss Hattie E. O'Donnell of the Missionary Alliance of Gujarat who came from America in 1910, and was well-known in Missionary circles. The deceased came up here for the season. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and the body was interred in Tiger Hill cemetery. The funeral was well attended, the party including Mr. Fraser Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. Turnbill Pastor, Mrs. Mallis and others. The Rev. Mr. Hircus read the burial service. The deceased leaves no relation in India. Her father and sisters are in America.

BURMA RAILWAY STRIKE.

LEAFLETS FROM INDIA.

FIREMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

AGENT TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 16.

Nearly all the Anglo-Indian firemen at Malegaon went on strike and refused to work yesterday morning at 5 o'clock and in consequence Insein, Bauktaw and Thingangun local railway services here were dislocated all day. This prevented the local trains from getting away but through trains were successfuly despatched. The officiating Agent, Mr. Couchman, Traffic Manager Mr. Bigg Wither and other railway officials arrived on the scene and held consultation at Insein. A local train left the station with Brieley, Loco-foreman at Malwegon doing the firing and Jones of the Loco Department driving. Mr. Phillips went up to Insein and brought down five or six apprentices from workshops there and after this other dislocated lines resumed working and running fewer trains than usual. After the conference of railway officials on the station platform Mr. Couchman, sent word to the Commissioner of Police who with Messrs. Lucas and Heath visited the station and then issued orders for sergeants of the Mogul Guard to turn out if required and also sent a squad consisting of a head constable and eleven men from the Pansdon Guard. Only one sergeant was required until Mandalay Express went out at midday when six others arrived at the station and remained until after the train had left and were also on hand again when a mail train left in the evening. Mr. Forbes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in charge of the police arrangements and during the day caused arrest of an ex-fireman named Gee who attempted to board an engine. Several other firemen and sympathisers were ordered to leave the station platform.

UNSIGNED LEAFLETS.

It appears that about a week ago a leaflet containing quotations from papers in India was circulated about Rangoon station platform and also along the railway line in empty cash bags when being returned to various stations. These leaflets were unsigned but in the margin was the request in writing to men of the Burma Railways to strike on the 15th June. The leaflets also stated that the men of Indian railways were all put on strike or would shortly be so. One of the circulars was sent by police to the Traffic Manager but no serious attention was paid to it as it was unsigned and there was no sign of any discontent among the railway employees. A watch however was maintained. Mr. Couchman, officiating Agent, stated that he had no intimation that the men were going out. In March last the European drivers and firemen submitted a list of grievances to Mr. Willcocks but he was incapacitated by illness before he could meet the men personally and talk with them. In his place he deputed Messrs. Phillips and Craig to hear what the men had to say. They held a meeting with the men's representative on March 26. On May 26th, two months later, the men submitted a revised petition. On his arrival in Burma Mr. Couchman heard about this revised petition and sent word to the men that he would go carefully into the matter and two days ago sent them his reply. Apparentiy it had not been received for Mr. Couchman had heard that there was possibility of these men going out, also one of sympathisers' men, who have gone on strike, stated that they had struck for better hours and more money, as things were, they were overworked and had little or no recreation after coming off long duty. They had barely time to get their much-needed rest before they were ordered on duty again, their recreation went, by default they were overworked and the Chief Surgeon of the Railway had been compelled to give a number of men leave on this account. Absence of these men on leave had made it harder on others who were remaining. What they wanted was a fair day's work and a fair day's pay.

NORMAL CONDITIONS.

RANGOON, June 16.

To-day conditions on the Railway had almost resumed their normal state and all through trains left for their destination in time. Local trains were being run without the strikers who have shown no inclination to resume work and who, it is understood, are not likely to be re-employed by the Company. A scare was experienced by those living in Malwegon on Sunday night when two men supposed to be striking firemen were seen coming along the line with guns. Word was sent to the railway police at Rangoon and a visit was paid by them to Malwegon where everything was found to be quiet. It was then learned that the two men seen with guns were two lads who had been out shooting with air-guns and who had no interest whatever in the strike or strikers.

STRIKERS' ULTIMATUM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 16.

From further details, it appears, that under date June 8th the "Rangoon Times" received the following document:—

"Copy to the Traffic Manager, the Agent and the Railway Board: Your notifications of June 2, 1913. Our grievances are as follows:—

Asking Agent to-day to redress grievances, otherwise a general strike will occur on 15th. Salary of porters Rs. 10 to 12; jemadars Rs. 12 to 15; signallers Rs. 25 to 30; Assistant Station-masters Rs. 30 to 48 maximum at third class stations, and at second class stations Rs. 60; station-masters Rs. 50 to 60, Rs. 60 to 70 and Rs. 70 to 100. The above is according to the scale classified at the delegates' meeting held in the year 1909. Dr. C. P. Polvin to be removed from Toungoo at once. Please publish this in your next issue.

(Sd.) TRAVELLING SECRETARY, A.S.R.S"

On enquiry being made of 250 members of the A.S.R.S. on the Burma Railways, it appears that they had not appointed a Travelling Secretary to the A.S.R.S. in Burma. It appears that the officials received on the same day similar messages to the above quoted and in absence of information were inclined to treat them as anonymous communications. Some forty men have struck and the strike is confined within the area of twelve miles. The A.S.R.S. people expressed themselves quite unaware of the strikers' decision.

Up to this afternoon no meeting has been held with the strikers who are still holding out.

M. AND S. M. STRIKE SEQUEL.

CHARGE AGAINST UNION OFFICIALS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Telegraphic information has been received in Bombay that the case in which Mr. A. C. Parthasarathy Naidu, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mr. H. T. Engleken and Mr. Yardley were prosecuted for committing an offence under Section 37 of the City Police Act for holding a meeting in an unlicensed place in connection with recent Railway Strike the magistrate delivered judgment yesterday acquitting the accused. The result was received with applause in Court.

At the previous hearing, according to the result of the proceedings in "The Hindu", the magistrate expressed his doubt as to whether the holding of a public meeting at the Clarence Hotel at one particular time was a *resort* within the meaning of Section 35 of the Police Act, and the accused were punishable under Section 37 of the Act.

Mr. V. R. Ponnusawmy Iyengar promised to cite a few cases reported in the House of Lords on the point, and wanted the case to be adjourned to some day next week.

Another question arose as to whether this meeting at the Clarence Hotel was announced at any previous meeting, and his Worship desired to have evidence on the point, if available.

Inspector Nicholas who was present in Court was put into the witness box by the prosecution and examined.

Witness deposed:—I attended the meeting on the night of the 4th instant at the Commercial Hotel when Mr. J. W. Wilson was in the chair, and the other accused were also present on the platform. Mr. A. C. Parthasarathy Naidu arrived late that night and speeches were made by all the accused. Mr. Wilson announced that there would be a public meeting at the Clarence Hotel at 9 p.m., on the following day and he invited the public to attend that meeting.

There were loyalty songs at that meeting. I attended the meeting on the 5th instant. Mr. Engleken also announced that the next meeting would be held at the Clarence Hotel, and he also invited the public to attend that meeting. He further said that Mr. A. C. Parthasarathy Naidu would preside at the meeting, in the Clarence Hotel. Mr. Parthasarathy Naidu was appointed as a chairman at the previous meeting. There were also songs and music besides the speeches.

At the stage Mr. Bewes, solicitor for the accused, objected to the introduction of "songs and music." This he said, was only an afterthought by the prosecution.

His Worship.—Were there any songs sung then?

Witness.—There were union songs, and I sang them myself?

His Worship.—Then you have committed an offence too (laughter).

Witness.—I did not commit any offence but I only sang. Songs were sung and they were "Rule Britania—Britania Rules the Waves". There were Railway union songs at that time and refreshments were also served in the Hotel.

The hearing was then adjourned till yesterday when judgment was delivered as stated.

SIMLA NOTES.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONSOON.

RAILWAY BOARD AND THE STRIKE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The monsoon has at last set in. Heavy clouds have gathered over the hill tops and rumbling of distant thunder has announced the advent of Jupiter Pluvius in state and its loud murmur has once again awakened Nature to the solemn beauty of a Himalayan monsoon. The publication of the year's monsoon forecast, which annual function was very scrupulously observed by the Metereological Department the other day, did not add much to our knowledge of the weather conditions. It has only perpetuated the old dilemma "To be or not to be." The clouds are fleeting and of course no one can say what will happen. However one thing is certain that the monsoon has come and means to stay. The dust nuisance has been washed off, the air is fresh and crisp, and the hill sides are looking green.

THE STRIKES.

The railway strikes, are over, but I do not know whether things are running in their normal state. Our Bombay and Madras mails have not yet resumed normal timings. Enquiry at Government offices does not elicit any useful information. The Railway Board not only showed much doggedness in refusing to entertain the men's grievances but they also seem to loathe any reference to the affair. There were lately some suggestions in the press as to the establishment of a conciliation board, which if carried out, would have, I am sure, settled the difficulties in no time. The public would not only have been spared again the sickening sight of the utter worthlessness of the huge and cumbrous machinery of the railway administration in India, but the commercial community would have been saved from the heavy loss involved by dislocation of business. The suggestion to have the difficulties settled by arbitration very much irritated a section of the Railway Board and some of the officials made no secret of their feelings. I am afraid this apathy towards public convenience lies too deep in the administration and a strong injection will be necessary in future to restore it to a healthy condition.

MATTER TO BE RAISED IN COUNCIL.

I learn that the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council intend to take up this question and raise a discussion which may perforce throw some light on the doings of the Railway Board. It is no doubt true that the recent strike collapsed without interference from Simla, but it nevertheless lasted for more than a week. There are unmistakeable signs of many difficult labour problems cropping up in the near future and the public should take sufficient warning to face them. The question that was asked during the strike on the East Indian Railway, viz., why should there be such disturbances at all, has not been answered up till now and the man in the street, who suffers most by such upheavals, is as perplexed now as he was then. Sufficient opportunity was given to the Railway Board to put its house in order, to bring it to the level of a working and workable institution, but without any tangible result. It remains to-day as unimpressionable as ever, oblivious to public interests, incapable of dealing with any kind of novel situation and immovable for the complexity of its own machinery. Though Lord Hardinge may be quite pleased with the working of the Railway Board, Lord Crewe is not. We may hear more about it very soon.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The Bombay Back Bay Reclamatio scheme, one of Lord Sydenham's pet projects, is now before the Government of India. It is being carefully examined now but I doubt whether it will stand the test of scrutiny. It is already well known that the project has not received any substantial support in Bombay and its financial success is extremely doubtful. There is no necessity for any undue haste. The scheme may very well await the arrival of Sir William Meyer. Even then I doubt whether the Government of India will ever recommend it to the Secretary of State. There are many difficulties, both financial and engineering, which have to be examined before the scheme can be sent to the India Office, if it is sent at all. I am inclined to believe that it is already lost.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

FOOTPATH AND PEDESTRIAN.

CITY'S DANGEROUS CORNERS.

The Adjourned Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding:

At the outset the President offered the Corporation's congratulations to Mr. P. R. Cadell, The Commissioner, and Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim on the honour recently conferred on them. He thought the members would agree with him that whether Mr. Cadell had endeared himself to them on every occasion or not, he was certainly the most hard-working Commissioner they had for some time past. Sir Fazalbhoy had proved himself a useful citizen in many walks of life.

THE LATE MR. KALABHAI.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the following proposition: "That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the the death, on the 10th May 1913, of Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai, who was an active and useful member of the Corporation for three years, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Sir Pherozeshah hoped that in moving this resolution he would be permitted to express his regret at having been unable to attend the last meeting of the Corporation when they passed a resolution of regret at the death of their colleague the late Mr. S. S. Mistry. Mr. Mistry had proved himself an useful and energetic member of the Corporation, and it was impossible not to express regret at his sad death. As to the late Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai, the speaker thought few members remembered the deceased gentleman, who was better known in his native town and who, when he came down to Bombay, tried to make himself useful on the Corporation. He brought forward a draft of a big Municipal Bill, which, however, the Corporation was in no mood to entertain.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition. He observed that Professor Muller used to call the late Mr. Kalabhai the "Honourable member for Surat."

The motion was carried.

"SILENT STREETS."

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit, the Corporation recorded a letter from Mr. D. F. Dastoor, forwarding, for information, a paragraph from the "Motor Trader" for February headed "Silent Streets," and expressing a hope that something would be done to prevent the unbearable noise and nuisance arising from the metallic sanitary bins, hand carts and the sullage and drainage carts of the health and drainage departments and from hawkers and their hand carts.

On the motion of Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, it was resolved to forward to the Commissioner, for favour of remarks to the Standing Committee, a letter from Mr. H. C. Katrak and others complaining that the state of the road behind the western side of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Lower Parel Station believed to have been made over to the Municipality was in an abominable condition, that several months ago the work of repairing only half the side of the road was taken in hand but that nothing beyond the usual excavation and filling it with loose stone had been done, adding that lamps on this road had not been lighted since September last, thus causing much inconvenience to pedestrians; and that what the result of such a state of things would be during the approaching monsoon had better be imagined than described.

THE BHATIA BAUG.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal in a letter to the Corporation stated that the Mandal having heard that it was intended to change the name of Bhatia Baug it was resolved at a meeting of the Managing Committee to bring to the notice of the Corporation that the Bhatias had heard with regret of the intended change, that the Baug and its name were associated with the Bhatias and thus had an ethnological value; and that the present name had been associated with the Baug for a number of years. He added that the Association had not heard of any cogent and valid reasons for changing the name and requesting that out of regard for Bhatia sentiment and feeling on the subject the Corporation would drop the idea of changing the name of the Baug.

On the motion of Mr. V. A. Dabholker, it was resolved to record the letter.

MR. CADDELL'S SALARY.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, it was resolved to record a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, informing that His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to raise the monthly salary of Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commisioner, for the City of Bombay, to Rs. 3,000 with effect from the 7th May 1913.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the Secretary to Government, General Department, be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report regarding the Government of India's letter on the subject of the protection of India from yellow fever and the practicability of stegomyia reduction in Indian seaports.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, it was resolved to inform the Government that the Corporation had appointed Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. D. E. Wacha on the Committee appointed by the Government generally to examine the question of the education of children employed in factories in this Presidency.

WIDENING OF HANCOCK BRIDGE.

The Commissioner in a letter said: "I have the honour to state that in connection with the quadrupling of their lines the G. I. P. Railway Company propose to widen the Hancock Bridge at Mazagon and I have written to the Agent of the Company intimating that its width should be 60 feet. The Corporation under their Resolution No. 2309 of 15th July 1912 have already sanctioned the widening of Mazagon Road to the north of Wari Bunder Road to 60 feet and according to the Improvement Trust Scheme the width of Jail Road East which is in continuation of the Mazagon Road on the south will also be 60 feet. It is therefore necessary that the width of the portion of the Mazagon Road between Wari Bunder Road and Jail Road East should also be the same, viz. 60 feet. The road is one of heavy traffic and is at present often congested. I have issued the notice required by section 297 (1) (*b*) (*i*) of the Municipal Act and have the honour to request the approval of the Corporation under Section 297 (1) (*b*) of the Act to the future regular lines of the street."

Mr. Salehbhoy Currimji Barodawalla moved that the letter be referred to the Roads Committee for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner, and report.

The motion was carried.

KENNEDY BRIDGE FOOTPATH.

The Commissioner in a letter said: "With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 280 of the 10th instant regarding the construction of a footpath at the Kennedy Bridge, I have the honour to state that the footpath was constructed with the funds sanctioned for the purpose in Corporation Resolution No. 5762 of 9th January 1913. The width of the footpath is 3 feet while the bridge itself is about 33 feet wide. This is not a sufficient width for the traffic which has to cross it and the construction of the footpath has reduced the amount available for vehicular traffic. The bridge, however, was an extremely dangerous one for pedestrians and it seemed therefore better to give them some space in which they could be safe from being run over. The existence of the footpath has made it more necessary for vehicles to drive with caution but no accidents have occurred therefrom and I think it advisable that the footpath should be allowed to remain at least for a longer trial. The bridge, however, is certainly in need of widening and space for doing this is being proposed to be provided in connection with the proposals for the Chowpati market. In the meanwhile I do not think that further action is necessary."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, proposing that the letter be recorded, remarked that he did not agree with everything that had been stated in the Commissioner's letter. He especially took exception to the last sentence in the letter in which the Commissioner had said that space for widening the bridge was being proposed to be provided in connection with the proposals for the Chowpatti Market and that in the meanwhile he did not think that further action was necessary.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that he had no doubt that formerly there was danger of somebody being run over by motor cars and carriages and that therefore the Commissioner had built the footpath. The pedestrians, however, persisted in walking in the middle of the road and the danger had been increased because the road had been narrowed by the building of the footpath. The only remedy, he thought, lay in the Commissioner of Police posting a policeman there to keep the pedestrians to the footpath.

Mr. James MacDonald said the road was formerly about thirty feet wide, out of which about six feet had been devoted to the footpath, so that twenty-four feet were now left for the road. But this width was sufficient to allow three carriages to pass side by side thereon. He had done this himself and he had also seen pedestrians using the footpath.

Sir Pherozeshah, replying on the debate, remarked that the Corporation had at his instance resolved to ask the Commissioner to make a report on the matter. He was sorry to hear from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir that it was the pedestrians that were to blame. The footpath was only six feet wide and they could not expect people to use a narrow footpath like that. But if anybody was open to blame in the matter, it was the better class of people, who walked in the middle of the road. It was a mistake to have a footpath on the bridge. He had used that road every day of his life, Sundays excepted, and he differed from Mr. MacDonald's view that there was space for three carriages to pass at a time. If they passed along that road between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. they would find a number of carts laden with bales, projecting more than three feet on each side, and he would challenge Mr. MacDonald to drive his carriage alongside two of such carts.

Mr. MacDonald: I would not. (Laughter.)

Sir Pherozeshah, continuing, asked the Corporation to look to the extreme narrowness of the city's footpaths. If they took the New Queen's Road and other roads recently built by the Improvement Trust, they would find that even these new roads had very narrow footpaths, and it was impossible to expect people to use them. They could not blame people if they did not use these narrow footpaths for fear of being hurled to the middle of the road. He hoped the Corporation would give up abusing the people of Bombay for not using these footpaths which were of such a character that nobody in England or the Continent would ever use them. If they expected people to use footpaths, they should provide the city with those like what they had in London.

The proposition was carried.

WATER CISTERNS.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that although the water cistern at Pydhoni was of considerable use to the public living in the immediate neighbourhood it did not supply a very large area. The provision suggested in the resolution of one cistern in each ward would not therefore afford a very general relief to the public. On the other hand the cisterns would cost nearly Rs. 5,000 each, inclusive of the necessary drainage arrangements, and to supply a considerable number of cisterns, say 3 each in wards A-E, would entail an expenditure of about Rs. 75,000. In view of the fact that the effect of the increased water supply should be felt within the next two or three years, he did not think that this expenditure was justifiable. The present Pydhoni cistern was emptied and cleaned at an interval of 6 weeks or 2 months.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the Commissioner he requested to take steps to gradually provide three cisterns in each of the wards of the city and that the Corporation would be pleased to sanction the necessary expenditure, which would come to about Rs. 75,000.

Dr. Master said it would be a great hardship on the people if the Corporation went on filling in the wells and did not provide cisterns. As to the Commissioner's expectation that they would have a sufficient supply of water in two or three years, he (the speaker) doubted if even after the duplication of the Tansa mains they would have a constant supply of water. He hoped the Corporation would not grudge this small sum in the interests of the poor class of people.

"HIGH COURT MILL."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was speaking against the Corporation, when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was understood to make a remark about the water consumed by the mills.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Sir Pherozeshah never missed the opportunity of bringing in the mills whenever he could during the debates. But Sir Pherozeshah had made a very great name and wealth for himself by spinning very long yarns in a mill called the High Court. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. A. Wadia: That is the way of the world. (Continued laughter.)

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, resuming his remarks, said he wanted to know from the Commissioner whether he could get the water for the cisterns and whether he could put them up within a reasonable time.

The Commissioner said he thought there was sufficient water for the cisterns. Originally there had been only one cistern suggested for each of the wards, and now it was proposed to increase this number to three in each ward. His main objection to having the cisterns was that they would be strictly local, useful only to the people living in the vicinity, and he thought it would not be worthwhile to make that expenditure. Besides they must encourage people to use water from the taps in their own house.

Dr. Master's motion was carried.

SIR P. MEHTA'S PROTEST.

Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy moved as recommended by the Standing Committee that Mr. H. J. Travers Smith, Hydraulic Engineer, be granted three months' privilege leave from the 30th June 1913 and eighteen days' leave on deputation in continuation of the privilege leave, and that Mr. A. T. East be appointed as "locum tenens" during Mr. Smith's absence.

The Commissioner, in the course of a letter on the subject, stated that while in England Mr. Smith should make arrangements for the staff necessary for the laying of cast iron pipes along Syphon No. 8 in connection with the Tansa Main. It was intended to do this work departmentally as no contractor was likely to undertake it except at excessive rates and closer supervision over the quality of the work would also thereby be possible. For this work it would be necessary to bring three foremen pipelayers from England. These men, the Commissioner added, were not available in India and it was advisable that Mr. Smith should interview them and engage them in England.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta took exception to the remarks made by the Commissioner in his letter about men fit for the work not being available in India. Sir Pherozeshah said the members of the Indian Civil Service had always held the view that there was no inherent native talent in India beyond drawing water and doing such other kindred things, and that it was confined to one particular part of the world. It was very difficult to imagine that men were not available in India who could lay pipes. He wished the Commissioner had given some more details of the work mentioned. Besides the Commissioner always ran down their Deputy Health Officers and he seemed to think a different kind of men were required. This, the speaker said, was a heresy which he hoped the Corporation would never endorse.

The Commissioner said the subject introduced by Sir Pherozeshah in the discussion had nothing whatever to do with the matter before the Corporation. And he did not know in what manner Sir Pherozeshah's reference to the Deputy Health Officers had any relevance to the subject. It was a fact that no Indians were available who could do the work referred to in his letter.

Sir P. M. Mehta: Why confine it to the Indian? Why not engage Englishmen in India?

Mr. Cadell, continuing, said that even if they had given the work to contractors, they would have brought men from England, because this sort of work was being constantly done there, and therefore they could get trained men from there. It was not a kind of work that they could take risks with.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the question was whether they could get the proper sort of men from England. It would be far better to train their own men.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Tatas tried to do their work in the Steel Works with Indian labour but they had to engage men from England.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation considered a letter from several residents of Chira Bazaar stating that the Girgaum Road was thickly crowded, particularly in the morning and evening and requesting that the road at Chira Bazaar be widened.

The Commissioner in his report was against the request being granted.

Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy moved that the applicants be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter. He said the widening was undesirable from the financial point of view.

Dr. D. B. Master and Dr. Jehangir Cursetji were in favour of the road at a particular spot being widened.

The Commissioner said the principle of the set-back of houses should not be disturbed.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the question of set-back was no doubt a serious one but he thought that whenever there was a dangerous corner they must improve it and lay down no hard and fast rule in the matter. He had seen the house in question and the corner was a very dangerous one.

The motion was carried.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Mr. F. M. Chinoy moved as recommended by the Standing Committee, that subject to the sanction of Government being obtained previous to the expenditure, sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 5,000, from Surplus Cash Balance, as a contribution towards the fund for the Children's Fete to be held on the 20th June 1913 in commemoration of His Excellency the Viceroy's recovery.

Mr. Chinoy said no words were required from him to commend the resolution to the Corporation, who, he was sure, would cheerfully vote the grant.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded the proposition, which was carried.

MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.

Mr. K. H. Kayani moved a proposition asking the Commissioner to inform the Corporation of the steps taken by the Executive towards widening the Musjid Bunder Road since the Standing Committee resolution of 3rd June 1896.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved an amendment asking the Commissioner to inform the Corporation how many set-backs had been acquired at Musjid Bunder Road since the resolution referred to above.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked Sir Pherozeshah to add to his amendment asking the Commissioner to also inform the Corporation as to the number of set-backs that had not been acquired.

Sir Pherozeshah accepted the suggestion, and his amendment, being put to the vote, was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

AGRA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

RATEPAYERS' MASS MEETING.

[Associated Press.]

AGRA, June 16.

The city of Agra, yesterday evening presented a unique appearance. Early in the afternoon, the shop keepers of all castes closed their doors and proceeded to Balengunj, where a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Hume Ratepayers' Association to discuss the Government order, recently issued by the United Provinces Government, in connection with the affairs of the Agra Municipal Board and regarding the appointment of Mr. Shute as the engineer of the Board, which is objected to by the local public because he holds no diploma in engineering. Several thousad citizens attended the meeting which was addressed from four different platforms. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Several police shorthand reporters were present.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.

The annual Mahomedan Fair, known as Hasanabad Fair, commences to-day and will last for five days.

The United Provinces Kennel Club have organised two championship dog shows, one to be held at Nani Tal on the 19th and 20th September and the others at Mussoorie on the 27th September. This Club has recently been formed and affiliated to the Indian Kennel Association. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has promised his support and the President is the Hon. Mr. Douglas M. Straight.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

ALLEGED PERSONATION.

In this case Ahmed Hajee Oomer was charged with personating one Kassam Hajee Moti, a Municipal voter, in the bye-election for the Fort Ward that took place on the 5th instant. Mr. Nur Muhamad Hajee Dada, a Justice of the Peace, was charged with abetment of personation and cheating.

Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Kanga, pleader defended the first accused. Mr. Kapadia and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleaders, defended the second accused.

Mr. Crawford opening the case said that the offence was committed at the recent bye-election for the A Ward to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. S. S. Mistry. The election took place on the 5th instant. There were two candidates, one of whom was Mr. J. B. Petit and the other Mr. Byramji R. Jeejibhoy. In the voter's roll was one Cassam Haji Moti, who was the owner of a house in Bazaar Gate Street and who lived in Abdul Rehman Street. At the time of the election he was away from Bombay, and therefore could not vote at the election. He was personated at the election by the accused number one, who was taken to the booth by one Cassam Haji Hussein. When he got at the booth he was handed over to Mr. P. D. Pandey, one of Mr. Petit's agents. Mr. Pandey took him to the issuing clerk and got him a voting paper, and the accused signed in the name of Cassam Haji Moti in the register, and thus forged his signature. The accused then went to the polling officer and handed over the voting paper, signing the name of Cassam Haji Moti in Guzerati. The polling officer found the voting paper initialled in English "K. H. M." The polling officer therefore thought it necessary to obtain instructions from the superintending polling officer, Mr. Banaji. The latter went to the place and found that Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy was at that time challenging that particular vote on the ground that the person signing the voting paper was not the person on the roll. The polling officer then asked the accused whether he was the man mentioned in the roll and the latter replied in the affirmative. The second accused accompanied the first accused and Mr. Pandey to the issuing officer and then went on with him to the polling officer. Counsel therefore charged the accused not only with personation but with forgery, cheating and giving false information.

COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, was the first witness examined. He said that he remembered Mr. Byramji R. Jeejibhoy challenging the vote of Cassam Hajee Moti. After enquiry he rejected that vote and owing to certain information received he placed the matter in the hands of the Police.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhya, a member of the Corporation, was the next witness examined. He said he was at the polling booth on the day in question He saw the first accused at the booth, who was accompanied by accused No. 2 and a man in a red cap. He saw them at Mr. Petit's booth. He told the second accused No. 1 was not Cssam Haji Moti as he knew the latter. But the second accused said the man was Cassam Haji Moti. The witness thereupon told him that the man was not Cassam Haji Moti and that he (the witness) knew he was not. When the witness further told him he was not the man, the accused told him that he would get two more votes for him. Mr. Pandey was also with them when they went to the issuing officer. The witness did not know Cassam Haji Moti well, but he could identify him if he were to be pointed out.

Mr. Crawford called Cassam Haji Moti.

Mr. Kapadia objected, saying that the man should not be brought before the witness, but the latter should be asked to identify him from a crowd.

In the meanwhile Cassam Haji Moti had come to the court, and Mr. Kapadia said that the mischief had already been done, but he asked the court to note that Dr. Sukhya had said that he knew Cassam and he was older than the first accused, that was about forty years. Mr. Kapadia said the man, who came to the court, looked a comparatively young man.

"THE MAN WITH THE RED CAP."

Continuing, Dr. Sukhya said that he went to Mr. Petit's booth hearing the man with the red cap calling Cassam Haji Moti. He heard Haji Cassam Hussain saying to the accused No. 2 "here is Cassam Haji Moti." On the previous day he had met the second accused at the Market when the latter told him that he had secured three votes for Mr. Petit. He gave the witness the names of the three persons and one of these was Cassam Haji Moti.

Cross examined by Mr. Kapadia, Dr. Sukhya said that before the day of the election he and Mr. Jeejibhoy were out on election business. He did not go to the second accused. He saw the accused No. 2 at the gate of the Crawford Market. He was making enquiries with Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy about Mr. Nur Muhamad. He did not try to see Mr. Nur Muhamad before that. He did not go to the accused's shop, but he went to the shop of Hormuz Sheriar, which he learned was next to the shop of the 2nd accused. He went to the shop of the 2nd accused and asked for Nur Muhamad under the impression that that shop belonged to a man named Nur Muhamad Abdul Latif, who was a voter. He did not leave any note with the 2nd accused in his shop. He did not remember whether Mr. Byramji left any note for the 2nd accused. He went to Hormuz Sheriar's shop to secure his vote. To his knowledge there was no conversation about the 2nd accused in Hormuz Sheriar's shop. When going to other voters he went to the market. At the market he also enquired about Nur Muhamad Latif and not for the 2nd accused. When he met accused No. 2 at the market he asked him if he could help them to which the latter replied that he was helping Mr. Petit as he was his broker and he had already canvassed three votes for Mr. Petit.

The witness then said that the accused did not tell him he was a broker but he gathered so from his conversation. The accused told witness that he was a partner with one Billimoria and Kimji Azar Virji who had some business with Mr. Petit. He gave the names of the three persons whose votes he said he had canvassed without being asked for by witness. The witness was at the booth on the election day from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. He saw the 2nd accused at the booth the whole time that he was there. He could not have noticed if the accused No. 2 had left the booth any time. He saw the accused No. 1 brought to the booth between twelve and one.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 21st instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 16.

Colonel A. L. Lindesay, from the unemployed list, is appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Meerut Division, from 8th June.

Major E. Hingston, R.E., is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from November next.

Captain Phillips, from 21st Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Rangoon.

Lieutenant Trenchard, No. 72, Heavy Battery, is appointed to the 21st Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Gosset, R.E., is posted to military works, Secunderabad Division.

Major Blenner Hasset, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, will be on retired pay from 29th June, 1913.

Lieutenant R. B. Shepherd, South Lances. Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission from October next.

Captain MacDona, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for India on 27th June, on being posted to the 98th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon held the first review of troops in the garrison in Poona and Kirkee on the general parade ground yesterday morning. There was a large gathering of spectators present, Lady Willingdon being also prominent in the enclosure near the saluting base. After inspection by His Excellency the troops marched past the saluting base. In addition to the usual brigade of Field Artillery and two Ammunition Columns, there were present on parade, one regiment of Lancers, one regiment of Sappers and three British and four Native Infantry Regiments.

The Chamber of Commerce, Karachi have elected Mr. B. F. Jones to act as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Karachi during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E.

SEVEN YEARS IN THE DARK.

STRANGE TRIBUTE TO A DEAD SISTER.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—

A most extraordinary case of voluntary seclusion was recently discovered at Versailles when the police entered the room of a wealthy old lady who had refused to give up possession of her apartment. Entrance was at first denied, and when the door was eventually opened the police had to obtain several bottles of eau de Cologne with which to overcome the mephitic atmosphere of the room. When at length the air was let in the woman was removed to the hospital, and seals were affixed to the doors in due form.

Her story is a strange one. Mlle. Legat, who is now 62, formerly lived with a younger sister, who died seven years ago. The survivor was so overcome with grief that she resolved to shut herself up, so she closed the shutters, covered all chinks with black paper, and discarded all lamps. From that time onward she systematically refused to reply to letters or see visitors, only allowing Mme. Cochon, her landlady, in twice a month to supply provisions. Out of tin boxes Mlle. Legat fashioned receptacles, keeping family papers in an apricot tin, French Rentes in a sardine box, Saragossa Railway shares in a condensed milk can, etc. Over six hundred empty tins were found piled about the room. The skeletons of two cats and a little dog were found on the drawing-room floor, where they had lain for three years.

Mlle. Legat lived thus in perpetual darkness and solitude and uncleanliness for seven years, but now that the law has broken in upon her self-imposed retreat she declared that she intends to reside henceforth on a fine property she possesses at Chesnay. Those who have spoken to her are surprised to find that, in spite of her long silence, the old lady is very voluble, and expresses herself with clearness and pungency.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 16.

There has been further decrease in rainfall and the Bay current is now only penetrating into Burma and North East India while the activity of the Arabian Sea current is below normal.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and West Coast and local in Gujarat.

Principal amounts:—Victoria Point six inches; Tavoy, Moulmein and Akyab three; Rangoon four; Sibsagar two; Dhubri, Narayangunj, Mymensing and Bogra one; Cox's Bazar and Dinajpur three; Chittagong and Patna one and half; Darjeeling six; Darbhanga four; Ahmedabad, Marmagoa, Karwar, Cochin and Mercara one; Calicut one and half.

Depression over Northeast India which moved towards Darjeeling hills will no doubt disappear to-day. A trough of low pressure moved northwards so putting an end to the easterly winds which have recently been giving so much rain to Northern India.

Forecast:—Continuance of rainfall in Burma, Northeast India and West Coast of Peninsula with few thunderstorms in Western Himalayas.

PARADE IN POONA.

GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, June 16.

The following appears in the Divisional Orders to-day:—The Divisional Commander has been directed by His Excellency the Governor to convey to the troops, which took part in to-day's review, his high appreciation of their appearance and bearing and of the smartness with which the parade movements were excecuted.

ALLEGED JEWEL THEFT.

Gordhandas Ruttonsey, a commission agent, residing on the second floor of a house at Masjid, has reported the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 1,500 which, he says, occurred during the absence of his wife from home between 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday.

According to an official return the total estimated loss occasioned to Lloyd's and the marine insurance companies by the more important shipping casualties last month was £226,000, or £2,745,500 since the beginning of January, as compared with £4,111,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

ALLI MAHOMED GULAM HOOSSEIN AND ORS *v.* CASSUM GULLAM HUSSEIN.

This was a motion before His Lordship for recording an agreement—an interesting though not an unusual example of how the proceedings in Courts of Law are protracted over a great length of time.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiffs.

The facts of this case are shortly as follows:—

In 1889, Goolam Husein S. Vira and members of Hassam Dattoo and Co., and the defendant agreed to do business in partnership for a period of five years from 1890. The defendant was sent to Muscat on behalf of the partners and he returned in 1892. The other partners alleged that he had misappropriated some money of the firm. A suit was filed in 1892 for alleging that a sum of Rs. 30,000 had been misappropriated by him. The defendant in his written statement denied misappropriation and stated that the firm was indebted to him on the contrary. One Laxmidas was appointed a receiver to get in outstandings at Muscat. The order of reference was made on 1st October, 1894. The suit lay dormant for seven years, as none of the parties acted in the matter. In 1901 the order was drawn up and lodged in the Commissioner's office. Meanwhile, in 1900, Gulam Husein Vira died and Alli Mahomed and Fazal Jaffer as executors were brought on the record as plaintiffs, in 1911. In April, 1912 a reference paper was signed by plaintiffs and the defendant. The reference was not acted upon and a draft was prepared to refer the matter to two persons as sepcial commissioners. They were to examine accounts due to either party. The agreement was arrived at on the 13th of October, 1912. By the agreement Rs. 22,206 was due to the defendant from the plaintiff's. The agreement was signed and attested by all the parties, two special commissioners and a J. P. On 15th November, 1912, there was Judge's order to compromise. The plaintiffs put up an award of 2nd October 1912.

Mr. Jardine for the plaintiff submitted that they had submitted a petition for the filing of an award.

Mr. Jusice Davar ordered that it should be better if the petition for the filing of the award and this motion were heard together. Motion would stand over to be heard with the plaintiff's petition in Court on Thursday. Costs to be costs in the motion.

CONTRACTOR'S "CONTEMPT."

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

MANEKJI R. CONTRACTOR *vs.* BAMANJI R. CONTRACTOR AND OTHERS.

This was a motion for the appointment of a receiver and for contempt of court.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the first defendant to show cause against the rule.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule.

Sometime ago there was a consent order taken in this case. By the terms of that consent order the 1st defendant had agreed to pay certain sums of money as soon as he was paid for the work, to his attorneys Messrs. Mulla and Mulla. He paid nearly Rs. 4,000 odd and failed to pay Rs. 15,000; and deposited that sum in the National Bank of India.

Mr. Justice Davar:—It is most unusual to mix up a rule for the appointment of a receiver and for contempt of court.

Mr. Jardine submitted that the only rule that had been served was on the 1st defendant.

Mr. Justice Davar said that on this rule he could only proceed to consider rule for injunction and contempt against the 1st defendant alone.

Mr. Jardine submitted that this was an unfortunate family suit. Affidavits had been filed. It was true that the 1st defendant did not obey the order of the court; but this was not a case where his client was guilty of any improper conduct. After the consent order was passed they had paid Rs. 4,000 odd to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla. Their rate of progress, as regards the work for which they had obtained a contract, was very slow. His client had to pay various sums of money to workmen etc., and so he failed to deposit the money according to the terms of the consent order. The plaintiff was also throwing extraordinary difficulties in our way. His Lordship had to consider the position of a man who was working very hard. He would ask His Lordship that his client should be appointed a receiver.

Mr. Justice Davar ordered that the rule shall be served on defendants other than the 1st defendant by 4 p.m. to-morrow. Copies of the affidavits should be served by Friday. Rule will be heard on Monday next. Costs of to-day to be costs in the rule.

WAGER OR CONTRACT?

(Before Macleod J.)

CHHOGMAL BALKISSONDAS *v.* JAINARAYAN KANAIALAL.

Judgment in the above suit was delivered to-day by Mr. Justice Macleod. The facts of the case have been reported in our previous issues. The plaintiffs acted as "pakka adatyas" for the defendants, doing business in cotton, linseed and rapeseed. They claimed the amount due to them for commission. The defence was that the transactions were dealings in differences and, therefore, mere wagers, for which plaintiffs could make no legal claim. Further, that the defendants' munim had entered into those forward transactions without their authority, and in so doing had acted in excess of his authority, which was only to enter into ready transactions in which delivery was given and taken. His Lordship held on the evidence that the transactions were merely speculative, and, therefore the contracts were void. As to the munim's authority, His Lordship found that he had authority to enter into the transactions in dispute; but even if he had no such authority, the defendants could easily have found out from the books of account that their munim was exceeding his authority. His Lordship observed that whether the plaintiffs acted as "pakka adatyas" or not, made no difference. The suit was, accordingly, dismissed, but no order as to costs was made, as the defence was wager.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Madhowji, Kamdar, and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for the defendants: Malwi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhodass.

SILVER CONTRACT DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

CHIMANRAM MOTIRAM VS. HAJI MAHOMED HAJI MANSAR.

The above commercial cause the facts of which have already appeared came to a sudden termination yesterday.

The plaintiffs in this case claimed Rs. 4,000 odd as damages for breach of contract, *re* some transactions in silver, from the defendant. The defence was that it was a wagering transaction and the agreement was not made according to the rules of the Shroff Punchayet Association. When the case was called on for hearing the parties, it seemed, had come to a settlement.

Mr. Justice Davar ordered that by consent the suit was dismissed. Each party had to bear its own costs.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar).

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

937-12—Mehta & D. Narayen Babaji Javke v. Ganpat Bahaji Javke & ors. M. B. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

641-11—M. B. Chothia Hormusji Framji Manecksha na v. Nassarwanji Bomonji Panthakey & ors. Edg. G. W. & Co. Pugh N. & Co. Little & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.

SHORT CAUSE.

290-13—Captain & V. Manabai widow v. Memon Joosub Haji Bawa Ard. H. D. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

114-13.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Haji Mowji & Co., a firm v. Sha Vanmalli Jetha, Jamsetji R. & D.

S. C. Ct.

005-22461-12—Crawford B. & Co., The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and anr. v. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. & ors., Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. v. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ld., Craigie B. & C. Vacha & Co.

779-09—Dikshit & P., N. C. Pramanic v. Messrs. Price Wills Eaves, a firm Little and Co., For postponement.

550-11.—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-08.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chit Mr. K.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D., Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-3-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Matherias v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Rogue Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rojario Mathaias de Zilva & ors., Patell & Ez. Bhunji Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Dhunji & Co.

O.S. 303-13—Patell & Ez. the Hon'ble v. Rogers Mathais de Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhunji & Co.

O.S. 312-3—Motechand & W. Memchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manekharam & ors. Ard H. W. & Co.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1107-12—Malvi H. M. & R. Messrs. Sitaram Bhikraj a firm v. Juggernath Ramdas & ors.

61-13—Mulla & M. Naganlal Korsondas v. Abubaker Sulleman Raghavaya N. & Co.

82-13—Wadia G & Co. Rustomji Pestonji Naiterwalla v. Ohmeddly Shaik Kaderbhai & ors.

138-13—Ty. D. & Co. Sewaram Goculdas a firm v. Ramatwall Kunjilal & ors.

196-13—Shaws A. Tyabji Messrs. I. Tatehally & Co. a firm v. Asharam Shanjanlal.

223-13—Madl. K. & C. Chatraj Pehiraj & Co. a firm v. Kanscra Aba Noruti Palkar.

227-13—Mulla & G. Tymal Bhagchand & ors. v. Damaj Withobe & anr. in person.

246-13—Ard H. D. & Co. Gangaram Ragunath Samand & anr. v. Hari Sadashir Khanolpu & anr. Aububs & G. Chetnis M. & K.

305-13—Malvi H. M. & R. Bressarlal Hadeodas v. Chandanmal Dantotram.

348-13—Beck M. R. & Co. Mandlal Thakersydas v. Hardatrai Mandram Chamaria & ors. Patell & Ez.

467-13—Manecklal & Ty., Hassanalle Hakimji Vakanerwalla v. Vishnoo Hari Athavle.

470-13—Wadia G. & Co. Khatri Noor Mahomed Ibrahim v. Jussali Hajisu Cleman.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

260-13—Sunderdass & Co. Jethmal Chellaram v. Chellaram Girubhand & ors.

381-13—Dubash & Co. Hosee N. A. Wadia v. Jain Munshri Khan Mistri.

389-13—Payne & Co. Meeja Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Choteme v. Dhondiba Pardiya.

4141-13—Wadia G. & Co. The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. v. Patel Remandas Mughabhai.

LONG CAUSES.

1278-12.—Payne & Co., Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer v. Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanath & ors. Little & Co., Part heard.

FOR REFERENCE.

L.A. 4-12—E. F. Nicholson. In Re Government v. Fatmabai widow & ors. Nanu H. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

822-11.—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Gordhandas Khatau Edgelow G. W. & Co. Craigie B. & C.

25-13.—Madhowji K. & C. Goculdas Karsondas v. Valivahu widow Umvalla P. & P.

738-12.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchan Mohunji Little & Co.

166-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas, a firm v. Messrs. Mogilal Bapulal a firm Surajmal & Co.

826-12—Payne & Co. Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Cotani & anr. v. The Shegarh Coal Co. Ltd. & anr.

229-11—Motichand & D. Ishwardas Modi a firm v. Tarachand Lakmandas Ranga & S. Part heard by W. Jon 10-12-12 & anr.

105-13—Payne & Co. Bai Goolbai Behramshaw D. v Behramshaw D. Harvar Ard. H. W. & Co.

163-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas Velji Rajpal & ors. v. Dastur & Co. a firm.

70-13—Payne & Co. Sonuram Jitmal a firm v. Mookhibai widow Patell & Ez.

439-12—Ty. W. & Co. Jotram Kedarnath a firm v. Kapurchand Panalal & anr. Bhai R. & G.

1156-12—Dubash & P. Naranji Judveshwar Joshi v. Chaganlal Ambaram Purshit & anr. Amina & D. Moti & D.

1166-12—Mulji & Th. Asharam Jaitaram & anr. v. Sapkalchand Maganlal Madh & Ch.

1226-12—Captain & V. Manalal Goolabchand & anr. Jugalkishore Balkissore & anr. Payne & Co.

1228-12—Kanga & S. Keshowji Deokaran Lakhamsey Kuverji & ors. v. Mehta & D.

1111-12—Payne & Co. Khooshiram Bhagwandas Dharamdas Manghermal Jam. R. & D. a firm.

1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji & anr. Dewji Tricumdas & ors. Sh. D. & D. Mulla & M.

1255-12—Judah & S. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker & anr. Smetham B. & Co.

1275-12—Smetham B. & Co. Framji Sorabji Ghandy & ors. v. Vithaldas Dharamdas Wadia G. & Co.

125-09—Payne & Co. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

160-09—Payne & Co. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

P.P. No. E.13—In Person Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim. Little & Co. Part heard.

10-13—In person Govind Janba Patel v. Framji Kawasji Kaka & ors. Fo.ces & Co.

AKHBAR PRESS DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Regarding the above suit, I see in your report to-day I am discribed as employed at Messers. Cleveland & Co. I deposed as the proprietor of the Clarendon Printing Works, and should have been reported as such. To avoid misrepresentation, I hope you will kindly publish this correction in your next issue and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

J. MACHWAN.

Clarendon Printing Works,
June 14.

A BOTANICAL CHART.

We have received a copy of the exhaustive "Chart of Natural Orders in Botany" prepared by Prof. Manilal K. Desai, B.A., of the Wilson College, Bombay. The Chart appears to have been prepared with great care and is likely to be of much use to students preparing for the B.A., B.Sc. and B.Ag. examination. Wherever possible, vernacular equivalents for the various orders accompany the list. The character is priced at four annas only.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

P. W. D. OFFICER ROBBED.

SERVANT GETS EIGHTEEN MONTHS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged a servant named Soma Tukaram with the theft of a despatch box containing currency notes and sovereigns of the total value of Rs. 820, belonging to his master Mr. H. J. Gleson, Sub-Inspector in the Public Works Department, residing at Colaba Reclamation.

The evidence was that on the 2nd May last, at about 9 a.m., Mr. Gleson went out and on his return he found the accused missing. On opening his trunk he found the dispatch box missing. The matter was reported to the police, who traced the accused at Ahmednagar and recovered property of the value of Rs. 650. The accused, it appeared, had a good time with the money, making several purchases at Bombay, Poona and Ahmednagar, one of these being a bicycle.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had a previous conviction against him, he was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

His Worship complimented Inspector Guider on the ability with which he had effected the arrest of the accused and conducted the case.

PORTUGUESE STREET HOUSE COLLAPSE.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON DEAD LABOURER.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu labourer named Bala Sadu. The circumstances under which the deceased met with his death have already been reported.

The evidence was that on Sunday morning at about 11 o'clock the bathroom on the second floor of a four-storey building under construction at Portuguese Road, Dadar, belonging to Mr. K. V. Raiker, collapsed, and the deceased, who was working there at the time with nine other labourers, fell with the debris and was buried, death being instantaneous. The walls of the bath-room were built about fifteen days ago.

Moroo Succaram, the 'mistry' of the building, said he got his instructions regarding the construction of the work from the Engineer, who came on Sunday with the Municipal Engineer. They went over the work inspecting and everything appeared all right. Five minutes after the Municipal Engineer had left, the walls collapsed. These walls were exposed to rains.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

Another labourer named Mula Bhica also sustained some injuries and was removed to hospital.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND'S JUBILEE DINNER.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

"I maintain," said Prince Arthur of Connaught in the course of his thoughtful remarks on the responsibilites of journalism at the Newspaper Press Fund's Jubilee dinner, "that the Pres forms the opinions of the nation at large."

"We think," says the "Pall Mall Gazette "we may fairly claim that there is no profession in the world which is more keenly alive to its responsibilities than that which supplies the nation with its daily pabulum of fact and fable. We are not, however, sure that his Royal Highness did not over-estimate the power of the Press to arouse sympathies and animosities. We believe the Press to be immensely powerful for good, to have a most wholesome restraining influencee; but we do not believe that it does, or can, create an atmosphere of suspicion and discord where none already exists for other reasons. If our readers will carry their minds back over the events and movements which have troubled the world during the last few years we do not think they will be able to find one which has originated with the Press of any country. The underlying facts have always been there. They may have been exaggerated, even garbled by a certain class of newspaper; but the rivalry of papers among themselves has quickly supplied the remedy. So far as editorial comment is concerned, we believe that while it always crystallises, it really creates public opinion.

RETIREMENT OF PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.

The officers and staff of the Bombay Port Trust met on Saturday to bid good-bye to Mr. Cowasji Jeejeebhoy Pastakia, bookkeeper of the Chief Accountant's Department, who is proceeding on two years' leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. J. Tyers, the Secretary, who presided referred to Mr. Cowasji's connection with the Trust extending to close on 40 years, said they were all very sorry to part with him. During his long career, Mr. Cowasji had seen the Revenue of the Trust grow from about 16 lakhs to 90 lakhs and the expenditure had also grown proportionately.

A handsome silver bowl and silver inkstand were then presented to Mr. Cowasji as a token of the regard and esteem of the officers and the staff. Mr. Cowasji suitably replied acknowledging the gift.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is reported from Simla that the Commander-in-Chief's health continues to improve.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab intends making a tour on the plains during the rains.

Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton has arrived at Simla and taken up his duties as Deputy Commissioner.

The Orissa Tenancy Act, 1913, has received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

The cost of irrigating the Menam Valley in o Siam is estimated at Rs. 2,10,00,000 and a loan will probably be necessary for the purpose.

The annual meeting of the Council of the I. C. S. Institution of India will be held at Simla on the 25th June.

The Government House polo team leaves Ootacamund for Mysore on Friday next, the 20th instant, to play in the Mysore Polo Tournament.

Mr. C. J. Hogg, Postmaster-General in the United Provinces, who has been invalided to Ramsay Hospital, Nainital, is progressing favourably.

It is proposed to lay out the ground in which the Poona post-office stands as a garden. Estimates of the cost of the same are now under consideration.

H. E. Lady Pentland will attend a Ladies' party to be given by the Rani of Vizianagram at Elk Hill House, Ootacamund, on Friday, the 27th instant.

A new Government telephone exchange is to be erected at once in Rawalpindi, and the service will be in full working order by the beginning of next cold weather.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya may shortly leave Nainital for Simla in connection with the Hindu University movement. His health is still not quite satisfactory.

By the foundering of a dinghy boat in the Hooghly near Messrs. Burn and Co.'s workshops on Friday, three unknown passengers were drowned but the boatmen saved themselves.

The date suggested for the next Annual Meeting at Bangalore of the United Planters' Association of Southern India is the 25th August. The usual Exhibition will be held at the same time.

H. H. the Begum of Bhopal has entrusted Dr. Marshall, Director-General of Archæology, with the task of researches in her State, and, as a result of excavation in Sanchi, some new Buddhistic temples have been discovered.

The "Pioneer" says that Sir James Meston will not need to be absent for more than seven or eight weeks, in connection with the iFnance Commissions. It may be taken for granted that his place will be filled up for this short period by the senior officer on the spot.

His Excellency the Governor will review the troops of the Poona and Kirkee Garrisons on the General Parade Ground at 9 a.m. on Monday, weather permitting. It is estimated that the strength of the Parade will approximate 4,000.

The Calcutta University Matriculation Examination results which were published last week show that no fewer than 80 per cent. of the candidates have come out successful, the total number being 6,957 of whom no fewer than 4,493 were placed in the first division.

Mr. Nöel-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, will leave Calcutta on tour to-morrow, the 15th instant. He will reach Madras on the 17th, Bangalore 25th, Bombay 30th, and Nagpur July 10th, returning to Howrah on the 10th proximo.

The seven judgments in the Ajodhia cow-killing riot cases, of which copies have been just obtained, an up-country contemporary is informed, cover over three hundred pages, and that appeals will be filed at once in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Mr. Jones, the Station Superintendent, Howrah, captured two thousand rupees worth of opium from a Mahomedan, who had come to take delivery of two parcels at the foreign parcel office. The man, who declared the contents to be rice, has been arrested.

The Assam Government has decided to grant annually 25 special college scholarships to indigent Mahomedans and 21 to indigent members of backward communities. These will be additional to the general provision of collegiate scholarships which are at present under consideration.

A meeting of the Punjab Historical Society will be held in the Library, Benmore, Simla, the office of the Director-General of Archæology, at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th June. The agenda includes the reading of a paper by Mr. G. Mackworth Young on "A Christian King in Tibet."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council is pleased to add the following gentlemen as members of the Patna University Committee constituted under Resolution No. 917E., dated May 19th, 1913:—The Hon. Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo; Mr. R. W. F. Shaw, M. A., Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Though sweet potatoes are not appreciated as an article of diet in Rangoon the Jail Superintendent has found them very effective in eradicating scurvy which broke out among the prisoners there last year. The cheapness of the potatoes has hitherto prohibited them from entering European households, an indication that the cooks of the Burmese capital are just as keen as their Indian brethren to preserve the statutory limit of bazar prices.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S FUNDS.

The Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee, Bombay, has received the following further contributions towards their Fund:—

Previous total, Rs. 8,325-10; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Messrs. Gordhandas Khattav and Mulraj Khattav, Rs. 50 each; Mr. Dhanji Mulji, Rs. 31; Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, Mr. J. Creral, Mr. Odhavji Devji Premji, Mr. Framji Hormusji Bamanji Setna, and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Rs. 25 each; Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo, Messrs. Bhadra and Murzban, and Mr. Sherif Devaji Kanji, Rs. 20 each; The Hindu Staff, Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mawaji, and Mr. Rutonsee Moolji, Rs. 15 each; Mr. Siddick Jaffer, Rs. 11; Mr. Cawasji B. Setna, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, Mr. Karischandra L. Cawly, Money Order, Mr. A. P. Cama, R. B. Vithalrao K Vandekar, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, Mr. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Mr. Thakarsey Hirji, and Mr. Kershetji Rustomji Dadachandji, Rs. 10 each; R. B. Anandrao R. Talcherkar; Mr. D. N. Kurlawalla, Mr. A. Rhenius, Mr. Dadabhoy Navaroji, Mr. Ratilal Gordhandas Parekh, Shet Nanibhoy Gokuldas, Mr. Pelatdas Daulatram, One friend, Mr. Narottamdas Bhau, A. Friend, Mr. Shapurji Bilimoria, Mr. Rushtomji H. Rao, and Messrs. A. B. Karsandas & Co., Rs. 5 each; Collections below Rs. 5, Rs. 91-12; Total, Rs. 8,954-6-0.

The Public are requested to send their contributions promptly to the Secretaries of the Committee to their office address, which is 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency Lord Hardinge has sent the following letter to Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal:—"I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of the 6th instant communicating the resolution passed by the Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal. Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge much appreciates the loyal feelings which has prompted the Committee to entertain the students of the Jain Institutions in celebration of His Excellency the Viceroy's birthday and sends her best wishes for a happy day for all.'

CELEBRATION AT GHATKOPER.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Association held on the 14th instant:—

I. In response to Lady Hardinge's desire to observe the Viceroy's birthday on the 20th June as the Children's Day this Association resolves to celebrate this day by holding a public meeting for distributing sweets to all boys and girls of Ghatkoper and Kirol about 500 in number and to present shirts, prints, and books to all poor children. This will be observed as a day of rejoicing and prayers will be offered to the Almighty Providence for the long life of His Excellency the Viceroy. A copy of this resolution be forwarded to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge through the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy."

II. A copy of the above resolution also be forwarded to the Collector of Thana and he should be requested to be kind enough to be present with Mrs. Wales at the celebration of the children's day and distribute the presents amongst the children of Ghatkoper and Kirol.

III. An Executive Committee of the following members was appointed to carry out the above resolutions:—

Officers of the Association:—

I. Mr. Ferozsha Jamshedjee Vakil.
II. Sheth Meghjeesha Vallabadas.
III. Mr. Maneklal A. Mehta.
IV. Sheth Gopalji Ramji.
V. Sheth Ogadbhai Nimjee.

Out of the members of the Managing Committee:—

I. Sheth Khimjeebhai Dayal.
II. Dr. H. L. Rotchet.
III. Mr. Chhotalal Karsondas Mulji.
IV. Sheth Dahyalal Makanjee.
V. Mr. Girdharlal Govindjee Mehta.

The celebration to take place at 8-30 a.m. on the 20th inst.

BENGAL LITERARY CONFERENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The North Bengal Literary Conference met at Dinajpur yesterday afternoon. Mr. Justice Chaudhuri presided. About two hundred delegates, including well-known Bengalee literary men, were present.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, traced the history of Dinajpur from early times. It was the centre of civilization in Budhistic and Vedic times and known as "Sadanara." Art and sculpture reached perfection during the reign of Bawraja and Palraja and have left permanent marks in pillars.

The President in his address urged the delegates to become Bengalees in all matters, thought, literature and mode of life.

The Conference meets again to-day.

DEATH OF AN OLD MADRAS MERCHANT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 14.

The "Madras Mail" says that Messrs. Best and Co. have received a cable from home announcing the death on the 10th instant of Mr. V. G. Lynn, a partner in that firm and a former Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Lynn, after a business career of many years in Madras, retired three years ago. Both he and Mrs. Lynn were very popular in Madras society and the condolences of their many friends in this city and presidency will be extended to Mrs. Lynn in her bereavement.

EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

REPORT FOR 1912.

The report of the Bombay European Relief Association for 1912, just issued, states that the total contributions received direct by the Relief Association were, by subscriptions, Rs. 4,815 and from Churches Rs. 672-11-0 as compared with Rs. 5,418-11-0 and Rs. 610-12-0 respectively in the previous year. Besides the above contributions special subscriptions were received for the Pensioners' and Widows' Home and the Willard Home aggregating Rs. 799-3-2 and Rs. 882-8-0 respectively. The expenditure from the general funds was on account of office expenses and grants to the Poor Fund and the Willard Home.

Mention was made in the last report of the munificent gift of Sir Shapurji Broacha, which was placed in Trust with the Association by Sir Henry Procter, for the provision of homeward passages and the temporary maintenance of British widows and children stranded in Bombay. The donor having consented to the word "women" being substituted for "widows" in the conditions of the Trust, the Committee passed a further Resolution on the subject on the 15th May 1912. It will be observed that five Trust for the year and a copy of the Resolution just referred to form Appendices G., G-I and G-II of this report. It will be observed that five cases were dealt with under the Trust at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,446-9-0. In two cases passages were provided for women stranded in Bombay. Contributions were made towards the cost of the passages of a children's nurse who was seriously ill and a girl sent Home by the League of Mercy. In the fifth case an allowance was given for maintenance pending departure to England. Applications are dealt with by the Poor Fund Sub-Committee.

PROPOSED NEW HOME.

The Committee was glad to be able to report that after protracted negotiations with intending purchasers, the old European Pensioners' and Windows' Home at Tardeo was sold to the Municipality last September. The price was Rs. 12-8-0 per square yard, and as the site covered over 10,000 square yards, the sum realised (Rs. 1,26,175) is large enough, with the amount already in the Building Fund, to build a new and comfortable Home, if the scheme approved by the Committee for the provision of a new site is carried out. It is satisfactory to note that this other long pending question has also been settled so far as the Committee are concerned. It is proposed to locate the Home on a plot in Love Lane, Mazgaon, already leased by Government to the Association in connection with the Strangers' Home, but as it is now to be used for a purpose for which it had not originally been obtained, the sanction of Government was applied for, in September last, to its appropriation for the Pensioners' and Widows' Home, and the sanction is still awaited. The scheme will effect a large saving and it is hoped, render unnecessary appeals to the public for funds for the building.

The advantage of the amalgamation of the five Societies under the administration of the Relief Association is becoming more and more apparent But for this the scheme referred to above, by which a very large saving on account of a site will be effected in the cost of the new Pensioners' and Widows' Home and the Willard Home would not have suggested itself. In many other ways much is gained by the governing body and its executive officers being in close touch with all Departments. Co-operation of these Departments with each other in the work of helping the deserving poor is ensured, and information is obtained which protects the public from imposition.

RELIEF GIVEN.

Relief was given in 2,220 cases during the year as compared with 1,867 i nthe previous year, and the cost was as follows:—

Pecuniary	4,873	0	0
Travelling expenses.	306	1	6
Food	913	7	7
House Rent	509	8	0
Total Rs. ...	6,602	1	1

On the whole the cost was Rs. 818-3-6 more than that of the previous year. This is accounted for by the larger number of cases helped and the cost of food having much increased. Small cash grants are made to those who can be trusted to make proper use of money. Travelling expenses are paid when it is known that applicants have obtained employment or will be cared for by friends or relatives. Help has sometimes been given towards the expense of patients sent to Sanitaria for treatment. Clothing has also been given. There is always need for clothes, and the Sub-Committee, while thankful to those who have remembered the poor in this way, hope that the numbers of such donors will increase.

The European Pensioners' and Widows' Home and the Strangers' Friend Society are also doing useful work.

SPORTING NEWS

GOLF NOTES.

Last week on account of the heat very little golf was played in Bombay and this week it has been out of the question owing to the very heavy rain which has turned the course into a quagmire. The rest, however, will do the course no harm as it is played over so continually throughout the year that it has very little chance of recovering. Sunday morning there were a great number of golfers out. The course was found to be in excellent condition, the greens are much improved already and after a little more rain will be in perfect condition. Next Thursday, being a holiday, there will be a foursome competition, conditions being under handicap against "bogey" over eighteen holes. The entry list has already filled well and there are some strong pairs among those who have put their names down to compete. Given a fine morning this competition should prove a success, as it is very seldom a competition of this nature is played in Bombay.

The entry of 198 for the Amateur Championship this year was the second largest in the history of the event. In 1907 there were 200 entries but at the time the entry was not confined as it is now to scratch and plus players.

In spite of the severe handicap of an injured wrist under which John Ball, last year's winner, played in the championship, he appears to have made a great fight against his young opponent, Pegler. His right wrist was elaborately bound up and the only occasions on which it appeared to make him flinch were when he had to take turn in playing long shots. He only lost the match on the last green where Pegler got down a four foot putt to win the match.

An interesting match was that played between James Robb winner in 1906, and L. Butler Smith, ex-champion of Yorkshire. Robb was 4 up at the time, and 5 up at the tenth. He lost the eleventh and the next two were halved. He then stood four up and five to play. He lost the next four holes and a half at the eighteenth which made the match square, but he eventually lost the match on the twentieth green. In his match against E. A. Lassen, amateur champion of 1908, G. Hutchison needed only to hole a foot putt to win the match, but he missed it and going on to the nineteenth Lassen gained what to him must have been a most fortunate victory. H. Schmidt, the American, apparently, is a past master in the art of putting as in his match against Crowther in the first round he only required one putt on each of seven greens, in addition to which he laid his opponent three stymies.

Le Blau, a young Frenchman, lost the first seven holes to Orr and suffered defeat 9 up and 7.

One match on the second day stood out as a battle of gaints. E. Blackwell met Abe Mitchell, last year's runner up, where fully a thousand spectators followed the match. It was a great match in which Blackwell caused a mild surprise by fairly and squarely defeating his opponent by 4 and 2 Only two halved holes were recorded during the whole match. Blackwell won through his superiority in the short game, his work with his wooden putter being exceptionally fine. He was, however, beaten in the following round by Gillies, but only after the match had been taken to the nineteenth green. H. MacCullock, in his match wtih D. Lang. won the famous seventeenth hole in 10 to his opponents 11. Hilton had an extremely close match with Gillies in the fifth round. At the turn Hilton stood three up, but Gillies got square by winning the next three holes. This was enough to upset the nerves even of a Hilton, but on the contrary he became one up at the seventeenth. There was considerable excitement among the spectators as the pair went to the last hole where Hilton took three putts and the match was squared. Going time required three putts, and Hilton won an exciting match.

The semi-finals attracted enormous galleries, Harris was on the top of his form and defeated Kyle fairly easily, but Hilton, who appears to have had to fight hard all the way through the championship, only defeated Aylmer by one hole. The result of the championship as reported previously in these columns went in favour of Hilton, who easily defeated Harris in the final round.

Great interest is being taken in the competition for the "Golf Illustrated" gold vase which is to be played at Walton Heath this year owing to the fact that Mr. Robert Harris, who was runner up in the Amateur Championship, has won the trophy two years in succession and if he wins again this year it becomes his own property.

The season is not to be without its big match which is certain to arouse keen interest. It is hoped (says the "News of the World") that Edward Ray, last year's champion, and George Duncan will be matched to play for £100 acide. The match is to be over 72 holes, 36 at Walton Heath and 36 at Simmingdale. Great confidence in the two players is felt by their respective backers.

Objections were apparently made this year to Mr. Abe Mitchell's entry for the amateur championship as it it is said he announced his intention of becoming a professional immediately after the event. He was looked upon as a very probable winner of the Amateur Championship and therefore it was considered that he was using this as a means of gain, which is quite against the amateur spirit. It may also be argued that if he failed in the event that it would be equally detrimental to his prospects and therefore there seems to be little or no reason for the objection. As a matter of fact, he was beaten in the earlier rounds and therefore his prospects have in no way brightened but on the contrary are likely to suffer.

POLO CUP.

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 15.

In the polo match the English team displayed superior team work. The American victory was due to daring individual play. Freake was a tower of strength, and if he had not been stunned by a mallet in the fourth period the result might possibly have been different. He suffered from giddiness during the remainder of the game. Heat also tried the Englishmen.

KASHMIR POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the semi-finals of the polo tournament for four cups presented by Raj Kumar Hari Singh, two matches were played at Shrinagar on June 12, the first being that of the Misogynists v. the Tigers. The teams were as follows.

The Misogynists.—Captain A. Camberlayne, handicap 1; Captain M. S. Young, 3; Mr. A. A. H. Beaman, 2; Mr. T. P. Pilcher, 1, total, 7.

The Tigers.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Luard, handicap 5; Major R. A. Fagan, 5; Captain H. F. Whilby, 2; Captain W. C. N. Lee, 3; total, 15.

In the first match the Tigers played a bold forward game scoring 2 goals in the first Chukker, 1 in the second, 2 in the third and in the last. The Tigers conceded 4 goals to the Misogynits and the latter not scoring the game ended as follows:—

Tigers	...	6 goals.
Misogynists	...	4 goals.

In the second game the Residency team consisting of Major E. H. S. James, 3; Mr. H. B. Turner, 6; Mr. J. H. Muri 4; Mr. D. De M. S. Fraser, 5; total 18; met the Mayo College team represented by Raj Kumar Hari Singh, 2; Manaraj Yag Narain Singh, 2; Kunwar Pirthi Singh, 3; Nawab Ikbal Ali Beg, 3; total 19.

The former conceded 4 goals to the latter and the game was a fast and well contested one throughout, though the Residency team was evidently too severely handicapped.

In the first chukker, Ikbal, by his clever play and long and accurate shooting managed to put up one goal for his side. The second chukker resulted in no scoring, and in the third chukker the Residency team, from a scrum before the goal of their opponents managed to score. The game then stood: Mayo College, 5 goals, including handicapped allowance; Residency, 1. The last chukker was a very fast and exciting one, consisting of hard galloping up and down the ground without either side scoring. The match ended 5 to 1 in favour of the Mayo College. For the latter team Ikbal and R. K. Hari Singh were conspicuous for the excellent work done by them, while for the Residency Mr. Turner with Major James, and Mr. Fraser played a good game. As stated already the result was:—

Mayo College	...	5 goals.
Residency	...	1 goal.

The final was to be played on Saturday, when the Tigers conceded 2 goals to Mayo College.

The general feeling is that the adds are on the Mayo College team if they play up to the form shown by them.

The arrangements were perfect and the State band played delightful selections of music.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

GAME POSTPONED OWING TO RAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 16.

Opportunity was taken of the first clear day to-day when the Annandale ground was dry and disengaged to play off the final tie in the Beresford Polo Tournament between the Viceroy's and Commander-in-Chief's staffs, but as the game was about to begin and a large number of visitors, including Lord and Lady Hardinge were present there was a short and sharp downpour of rain which rendered the ground unsuitable for the play. If possible the game will be played to-morrow.

TENNIS.

WORLD'S HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, June 16.

In the match for the hard court lawn tennis championship of the world, Wilding beat Gobert, 6-3, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

CRICKET.

UMPIRES AND SPECTATORS.

SOME CURIOUS INCIDENTS.

At Northampton on Thursday, May 22, a section of the crowd expressed strong disapproval of a decision which adjudged a member of the home side out, says the "Athletic News." There is no need to go into details here, but every unbiased cricketer will agree that such exhibitions are always to be regretted. Partisanship is all very well to a certain extent, but when it takes the form of vulgar abuse it becomes deplorable and altogether unworthy of a sportsman. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the decision which led to the unpleasantness at Northampton was wrong: the fact remains that the verdict, whether correct or not, should have been accepted in a sporting spirit by the ring. No one is infallible, and an umpire's task is, at the best of times, thankless. Those who are always ready to abuse an umpire should remember that it being human to err, their own side may have benefitted at times by mistakes and recall Matthew Prior's lines:—

Be to his virtue very kind,
Be to his faults a little blind.

Those who stand in first class matches in England are well qualified to do so. Only two or three times can I recall one of them being charged with wilful unfairness, and in each instance the umpire was proved to be blameless. In minor cricket, however, one often hears such extraordinary decisions that one is reminded of the old saying that it takes a strong element to play a side with a twelfth man. Some years ago, down in Kent, there was an old umpire who would invariably set the field before the game began, and advise when a bowling change was necessary. It is not surprising that his rulings were not always palatable to visiting teams, but if remonstrated with he would reply, in icy tones, that he had always been accustomed to associate with gentlemen on the cricket field.

CURIOUS VERDICTS.

Only a little lower in the scale is the umpire who gives his verdict on the "Houtl-and-I-wins-my-five-bob" principle. One such, it has been recorded, was responsible for the decision, "Not out, and I'll bet you a crown we win!" But one is glad to believe that many of the worst type of verdict are due to ignorance of the laws, and that alone. Such must surely have been the case when a batsman was given out for having his bat off the ground, although he himself was standing within an inch or two of the stumps at the time. That happened in a match between Wootton-under-Edge and Kingscote Juniors, in Gloucestershire, about 70 years ago.

A player, too, has been adjudged out for kicking the ball, removing a bail from the wicket to mark his block, for hitting whilst using one hand only, and for hitting backhanded at the ball. In the last-mentioned case the batsman was given out for "breach of etiquette." More than once an umpire has distinguished himself by calling "one short" when only a single has been attempted, and once, in a first-class match at the Crystal Palace, only three were allowed for a boundary hit because the batsman had run one short before the ball reached the ropes.

But perhaps the most amusingly inaccurate decision of all was by a country umpire who called "No-ball" as the bowler stepped over the crease. "Wide," he added, as the ball appeared to be so. But the batsman reached out and struck the ball. "Well 'it," explained the umpty-dumpty, and "Well caught!" as a fieldsman brought off a catch. "Hout! Hover!" And he strolled meditatively towards square-leg.

That an umpire should give his whole attention to the game, of course, goes without saying. This fact recalls an amusing incident which occurred in a pick-up game in the West Indies between a man-o'-war's crew and an eleven of one of the islands. In an account of the match one of the players wrote:—"About this time I made an appael to the umpire upon a question of stumping a man, but he had his back turned and was buying a piece of sugar-cane. He apologised profusely. He said: "I'se too sorry, Massa, jus' too sorry, but I'se dam hungry, sar!" Such an occurrence is not calculated to keep one cool, especially when one has been keeping wicket for two or three hours under a hot sun.

RESENTED DECISIONS.

Fortunately one seldom hears of a serious dispute resulting from an umpire's decision. But there have been such occurrences even in first-class cricket. Thus, in the second innings of Surrey v. Notts, at the Oval, in 1865, when the ninth wicket fell there was wanted 14 runs to get to win, the whole of which were obtained very curiously by the last man in, Tom Sewell, jun. A decision in Sewell's favour so nettled the men of Notts that the match was not played again until 1868. Games between other first-class sides have been discontinued for similar reasons; a fact which emphasises the necessity of respecting an umpire's decision, however seemingly incorrect it may be.

Then there was the historic scene on the Sydney ground nearly 35 years ago, when certian betting men in the pavilion raised an outcry upon Murdoch being given run out. One feels some satisfaction in recalling, even at this distance of time, that the decision was not reversed, and that those chiefly responsible for the disturbance—probably the most digraceful in the whole history of the game lost their money.

Another remarkable spectacle was witnessed in Australia during the match between South Australia and Victoria, at Adelaide, in December, 1889. The home side had lost two wickets cheaply, when an appeal was made against George Giffen (who had fallen over), for leg-before wicket, but was dismissed. In rising, Giffen knocked off a bail, and the umpire at the batsman's end—Flynn—being appealed to, gave him out "hit wicket." Giffen, however, refused to go out, on the ground that Flynn could not give him out, after the other umpire had declared him not out. Moreover, he contended that the ball was dead before the bail was off, and even questioned whether his bat or the wind had disturbed the bail.

The members of both teams said that, being given out, he ought to retire; but Giffen would not go, and the Victorians played on under protest. Giffen, who had scored 9 when this incident occurred, was not dismissed until he had made 85. It has always been a mystery to me what the Victorians could have been about to tolerate such conduct.

In the early days of cricket it was customary for an umpire to be provided with a bat—generally a ponderous weapon weighing three or four pounds—and accordingly it required some courage on the part of the batsman to question the correctness of a decision. Later, unacceptable verdicts occasionally gave rise to unfortunate scenes. Thus, in a match between Richmond and Reigate in 1833, upon one of the former players being given run out by the Reigate umpire, a brother of the batsman appealed to the crowd to seize the umpire and duck him in the river. And ducked he would have been had it not been for the interference of his friends and the respectable portion of those present. This fact recalls to mind that in a match between Benenden and Pershurst—famous nurseries of Kent cricket—an umpire was ducked in a pond close to the ground for giving an unsatisfactory decision.

"THE LITTLE DOCTOR."

One cannot tell many anecdotes of umpires without recalling some of the experiences of Dr. E. M. Grace, for "The Little Doctor" was full of good stories concerning them, and when in genial company would relate them one after the other in an inimitable manner. If he were given out wrongly he could, more often than not, convince the umpire of his mistake. In the sixties and seventies, when "E. M." was in his prime, this was often a serious matter, for on many occasions, after taking all his opponents wickets, he would go in first for his side, score over a hundred, and carry his bat through the innings. At a very tender age he declined to believe in the infallibility of umpires, and when, aged 13. he was given out l-b-w., in an All England match, to a ball which struck him high up in the stomach, it was only his lack of inches which prevented him from disputing the verdict.

It used to be said, facetiously, of course, that in his hey-day no one within 25 miles of Bristol dared to give him out. On one occasion, however, when it was a more flagrant case than usual of leg-before, an umpire gave him out. "What!" exclaimed "E. M.," in terrible tones. "Not out, I mean," quickly replied the repentant one; "'Little Doctor' knows best!" And "E. M." hit for the rest of the afternoon. This certainly suggests a new meaning of the lines:—

"Who hath not owned, with rapture-smitten frame,
The power of Grace, the magic of a name?"

Not many cricketers can have found umpires so obliging. Barlow, for instance, in a Lancashire League match was once given out in circumstances which would have made many players furious. "I didn't see it," admitted the white-robed gentleman, "but," he added cheerily, "I give him out!" That happened about thirty years ago, and to-day Barlow will tell you, "I've never forgotten it, and I don't suppose I ever shall." Mr. Bettesworth, of the "Field" staff, had a somewhat similar experience once in Scotland. He had completed a run, and was standing quietly behind the wicket, when the ball, being thrown in to the bowler, knocked off a bail. Forthwith, without any prompting, the umpire rose to the occasion, and said in majestic tones, "Sir, you're out!" Mr. Betesworth, who had made over 200 at the time, said in his quiet way that he thought he was well behind the wicket when the stumps were disarranged. "So you were," was the reply; "but you've been in quite long enough!"

More amusing still, however, was a remark made to Henry Montagu Butler, present Master of Trinity, Cambridge, during the Eton v. Harrow match of 1851. Whilst batting in Harrow's first innings he received a blow so violent on the leg that play was stopped for a time, during which the opposing side crowded round him with sympathy and remedies. When the game was continued the umpire whispered in Butler's ear, "It's lucky for you, sir, that you was 'it so 'ard, as the bowler forgot to ask for Leg Before, and you was clean out." It is only right I should add that I owe this story to Mr. G. W. E. Russell.

FAME IN A DAY.

Ever since he scored 189 out of 227 in 90 minutes against Sussex at Brighton the year before last, Alletson has done nothing to live up to the reputation he then gained. Perhaps it would have been surprising if he had played another such innings, for the display was of such a remarkable nature that it may never be paralleled in first-class cricket. I hope I do this player no injustice when I say I consider him a wonderful hitter—unsurpassed on his Brighton form of 1911—but a batsman of little skill. Whilst he is in there is, of course, always a chance that he will run up a useful score in a short time, but if he would only set himself to gain knowledge of the art of batsmanship his long, low-hitting displays would be of more frequent occurrence, and his value to his side enhanced. As recently as Thursday last he ran up 69 out of 98 in 47 minutes in 23 hits, and the fact that he obtained the runs at a somewhat anxious time added to the value of the innings. But, this success notwithstanding, the fact remains that so far he must be regarded as a one-innings man.

There are other players whose reputation rests almost wholly on a single display. There was, for example, James Ricketts, who made 195 not out against Surrey, at the Oval, in 1867, on his first appearance for Lancashire; he went in first and carried his bat through the innings. But, like the young man who fell from the top of St. Paul's, "he's never done anything since." The fame of Mr. Reginald Hankey, too, rests almost wholly on his innings in the Gentlemen v. Players match of 1857. When he went in he said to Parr, "I fear I shall not trouble you long to-day, as I'm not feeling at all well." It is a matter of history that, by brilliant cricket, he scored 70, hitting the bowling of Wisden, Willsher, Caffyn, Jackson, and Stephenson all over the ground. As he was retracing his steps to the pavilion Parr was heard to mutter: "If *that's* Mr. 'ankey's form when 'e's ill, I hope I'll never have to field against him when he's well."

ARMY & NAVY STORES vs. BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

In a low scoring game on the Cooperage on Saturday between the Army and Navy Stores and the Bombay Gas Company the latter won by 45 runs. Scores:—

Army and Navy Stores	12
Bombay Gas Co.	57

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. EMPIRE C.C.

On the I. G. Ground on Saturday the Islam Gymkhana won by 81 runs.

Scores:—

Vali Ahmed, c Gopinath	32
G. M. Parkar, b Powar	6
S. Ibrahim, b Gopinath	20
K. G. Tumboowala, b Gopinath	0
G. F. Dharamsi, b Kothari	1
Ahmed Laljee, run out	8
H. C. Tyabji, b Kothari	1
M. Chickley, b Kothari	0
M. Belgaumwalla, b Powar	32
Salmanji, b Powar	17
I. Bham, not out	7
Total	124
B. J. Mangbarken, b Tumboowala	5
N. L. Bhatia, b S. Ebrahim	1
P. A. Shete, l-b-w Tumboowala	2
J. B. Fatharpaku, b S. Ibrahim	2
K. P. Kothari, b Tumboowala	8
G. B. Powar, b Tumboowala	3
B. V. Merchant, b S. Ibrahim	5
R. B. Powar, hot out	2
V. S. Lele, b S. Ibrahim	1
N. V. Merchant, b Tumboowala	4
G. P. Chawdy, b Tumboowala	0
Extras	10
Total	43

KSHATRIYA C. C. vs. PATHARE PRABHU C. C.

This game ended in a victory for the Kshatriya C. C. by 15 runs. Scores:—

PATHARE PRABHU C. C.

R. G. Rao, b A. R. Rele	1
G. S. Dhurandhar, b A. R. Rele	0
K. S. Talpade, b V. V. Vasudeo	4
V. L. Jaykar, b V. V. Vasudeo	10
M. B. Trilokekar, b V. V. Vasudeo	10
L. A. Kothare, b V. V. Vasudeo	0
A. S. Dharadhar, (Capt.) b N. K. Rele stumped V. W Rajpurkar	25
B. V. Navalkar, b V. V. Vasudeo	9
G. A. Pradhan, b V. V. Vasudeo	5
S. R. Kirtikar, b N. K. Rele	5
S. M. Nawalkar, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	82

KSHATRIYA C. C.

M. M. Bhiwandkar, b B. B. Nawalkar	2
A. R. Rele, b A. S. Dharadhar	1
N. K. Rele, not out	50
W. S. Bhiwandkar, b A. S. Dharadhar	10
V. V. Vasudeo, b B. V. Nawalkar, stumped S. R. Kirtikar	2
K. N. Rajpurkar, b G. S. Dhurandhar, c S. R. Kirtikar	9
V. W. Rajpurkar (capt.) b B. V. Nawalkar, c S. R. Kirtikar	9
R. B. Bhiwandkar, b B. V. Nawalkar, c S. R. Kirtikar	4
J. W. Rajpurkar, b G. S. Dhurandhar, c S. R. Kirtikar	1
R. S. Bhiwandkar, b B. V. Nawalkar.	0
D. S. Rajpurkar, B. K. S. Talpade.	0
Extras	9
Total	97

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST CLUB.

CRICKET FIXTURES FOR 1913.

June 21st Eastern Telegraph.
" 28th H. M's Customs.
July 5th Government Telegraph.
" 12th H. M's Mint.
" 26th Turner Morrison.
August 2nd Grindlay Groom.
" 9th Eastern Telegraph.
" 16th H. M's Customs.
" 23rd Government Telegraph.
" 30th H. M's Mint.
Sept. 1, 2, 3, Parsees vs. Presidency.
" 6th Parel Team, B. B. and C. I. Ry

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES.

" 8, 9, 10th Parsees vs. Mahomedans.
" 11, 12 13th, Presidency vs. Hindoos.
" 15th, 16, 17th, Winners.
" 20th Turner Morrison.
" 27th Selected League vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

SARASWAT UNION CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES.

June 23rd Youths C. C.
" 22nd Arya Veerayshri C.C.
" 29th Alfred C.C.
July 13th Arya Bandhoo C.C.
" 20th Gamdevi C.C.
" 27th Mahomedan C.C.
Aug. 3rd Fort Vijaya C.C.
" 10th Arya Bandhoo C.C.
" 16th Guzrat Union C.C.
" 24th Kshatriya C.C.
" 31st New Jolly C.C.
Sept. 7th Mahomedan C.C.
" 14th New Century C.C.
" 21st Bombay Jewish C.C.
" 28th Daivadnya C.C.

FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. 1. B. A. C. 1.

The Bombay Athletic Club were well represented last evening in a 'Friendly' against the Wodehouse Road team, having in addition to their old standbys, the services of Belton, Knight and the Rockby brothers. The honours of the day where, however, divided, each side scoring a goal. No score was registered in the first half. The play was far from uninteresting, both teams playing hard at times more robust than scientific. The B. A. C. through A., Rockby, scored early in the second half and Cyriaco de Souza for the Y. M. C. A. after a smart run, equalised soon after. Efforts were then made by both teams to secure the lead but with no success.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE 2. G. I. P. R. 1.

Last evening the Grant Medical College met the G. I. P. Ry. in a practice game on the B. E. S. School ground, in which the former got the better of the Railwaymen by the odd goal in three.

The opening stage of the game was of a very scraggy nature, neither side being able to settle down to anything like scientific footer. The Medical were the first to find their feet and after a well combined run, Easdon beat the opposing backs for speed and scored the opening goal of the match for his side. This point had the effect of rousing the Railwaymen to greater activity and they confined the Medicals to their own territory, until they were able to place themselves on terms, Brooks scoring for his side after a scramble in front of goal. Uninteresting play, in which both sides gave preference to the 'kick-and-rush' game, was the order of the remaining 15 minutes of the first half. The Railwaymen were unable to add to their account by delay and erratic shooting, while the Medical halves failed to give their forwards the necessary assistance to enable them to break through their opponent's defence.

The second period opened in favour of the G. I. P., but the Medicals were not long in assuming the upper hand. Evans scored after five minutes' play but the goal was disallowed under the off-side rule. They, however, returned to the attack and Evans again beat Smith with a splendid shot, after the latter had cleared a difficult one sent in by Easdon. The Medical then set up a bombardment of the Railway goal, but Smith was found equal to the occasion. Several hot shots, which seemed certain goals, were marvellously diverted by Smith, who was the only man playing to any advantage for his side. After ten minutes' play, Major and Ashton were rendered useless. Thus handicapped, the Railway were playing entirely on the defensive and were successful in preventing any addition to the Medical score. On no occasion during the second period did they become dangerous, and the Medical backs were never seen in difficulties.

The splendid show put up by Smith, ably assisted by Peel at right full, was alone responsible for the small score registered against the G. I. P. eleven. The Mdical forwards combined well. Easdon and Doyle played in fine form, while the wing men placed several good centres, which were not turned to account. Thompson and Newland were the pick of the back division and worked hard throughout.

The teams were:—

Grant Medical College:—Croning (goal); Thompson and Khana (backs); Newland, Ali Khan, Wadia, (halves); Fonseca, Doyle, Easdon, Sweeny and Evans (forwards).

G. I. P. Railway:—Smith (goal); Peel and Reynolds (backs); Major, Gardiner, Ashton (halves); Jackson, Brooks, King, Alcock and Dodrell (forwards).

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE OFFSIDE RULE.

On Monday, May 26, the annual general meeting of the Football Association, the tenth since its formation into a limited liability company for protective purposes, was held in the Caledonia Salon of the Holborn Restaurant, the president, the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, being in the chair. There was a good attendance, including most of the Council.

In opening the proceedings the chairman expressed pleasure at the reappearance arnong them of Mr. J. C. Clegg, and their sympathy in his long illness.

He then formally moved the adoption of the accounts, and these were carried nem. con. There salient features have already been published. There is a balance of assets over liabilities of £12,761 1s.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been accorded the retiring officers, this being proposed by Mr. H. G. Norris (Woolwich Arsenal), and seconded by Mr. F. W. Rinder (Aston Villa), Mr. D. Lamont (Liverpool F. A.) proposed, and Mr. W. J. Wilson (Surrey F. A.) seconded, the election of the following officers returned unopposed: President, the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird (London Caledonians); vice-presidents, Messrs. C. Crump (Birmingham County 'Association), J. C. Clegg (Sheffield and Hallamshire Association), C. J. Hughes (Cheshire Association), W. Pickford (Hampshire Association), A. Davies (Berks and Bucks F. A.), and J. McKenna (Liverpool F. C.); hon. treasurer, Mr. D. B. Woolfall (Lancashire Association); and auditors, Messrs. T. Hindle, A.C.A. (Darwen), and J. Campbell Orr (Birmingham).

Mr. C. Crump then brought forward the proposals to be submitted to the forthcoming International Board meeting on the laws of the game. That to Law 9 was merely to make the word consistent with the limitation of the use of his hands by the goalkeeper to his own penalty area; that to Law 10 to give the kicker in the case of a free kick ten yards instead of six yards free space. Both were approved.

It was decided, however, that the F. A.'s delegates should oppose the proposals by the Scottish F. A., increasing the minimum width of the field of play from 50 to 55 yards, and in the case of off-side reducing the opponents nearer their own goal-line from three to two players. The former would press hard on the smaller clubs, whilst the opinion as regards the latter was practically unanimous against the change, which would merely assist forwards not brainy enough to overcome the one-back game. Some of the Council, said Mr. Crump, favoured the change, others did not.

The proposal to put a stop to unseemly scrambling by players for the ball at the finish of international and other matches was approved, but that by the Irish F. A. on the subject of offences in connection with Internationals being dealt with by the International Board was, said Mr. Crump, strenuously opposed by the F. A. Council, and the meeting supported this attitude.

A large number of alterations in the Rules of the F. A. was brought forward on behalf of the Council, but many of these were of slight importance. On Rule 29, however, an amendment was submitted by Millwall F.C., and easily carried. This will admit of the registration or transfer of a player by sending the form by registered post and a telegram to the secretary of the Football Association intimating its posting, in which case the form shall be regarded as received at the time the telegram reached the Western Central District Office. This, Mr. Skeggs claimed, would put metropolitan and provincial clubs on the same footing.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

F. A. COUNCIL MEETING.

COUPON BETTING.

On the Sunday a meeting of the Council of the Football Association was held at the offices, 42 Russell-square, W. C. Mr. J. C. Clegg presided, this being his first appearance after an absence of eight months through serious illness. He was received with great enthusiasm and heartiness.

The following are the amounts apportioned to the clubs competing in the Cup finals and semi-finals:

F. A. CUP.— (holders), £4580 8s. 2d.; £3442 7s. 10d.; Burnley, £1679 2s. 3d.; Oldham Athletic, £541 1s. 11d.

F. A. Amateur Cup.—Oxford City, £181 8s. 2d.; South Bank (holders), £169 6s.; Clapton, £40 16s. 8d.; Bromley, £28 14s. 5d.

The minutes of the International Board meetings of February 22 and April 4 were formally received.

The report and recommendations of the Commission appointed by the Emergency Committee to consider the question of coupon betting on football were adopted.

The Commission, Messrs C. Crump, A. Davis, D. B. Woolfall, J. McKenna, H. J. Huband, H. Walker, and G. W. Simmons, reported:

The Commission has taken evidence of directors and officials of clubs and players, and of Mr. Colin Veitch, representing the Association Football Players' Union.

The Commission is satisfied that coupon betting has become prevalent throughout the country, and that players have taken part therein. There was, however, no evidence before the Commission that players had made bets on matches in which they were playing, or that any player, with one exception, had acted as an agent.

The Commission realises that coupon betting on football has become a serious menace to the game. Not only for the protection of the game, but for the good of the persons who are induced by the methods of those responsible for the issue of the coupons, and their agents, it is imperative that the Football Association should proceed with its efforts to suppress this class of betting through the aid of Parliament. The Rules of the Association should also be amended so that its members may more clearly realise their position.

The Commission therefore recommends:

1. That Rule 42 be amended to provide that an official of an association or club, referee, linesman, or player proved to have taken part in coupon football betting shall be permanently suspended from taking any part in football or football management.

2. That the Rule be printed on Form G. (professional registration form).

3. That clubs be required to insert a clause in their agreements with players providing that the agreement be terminated upon it being proved that a player has taken any part in coupon football betting.

4. That no action be taken in respect of past irregularities.

Resolutions approving of the F. A.'s action were received from the Hampshire F. A. and the Berks and Bucks F.A., also reports of further successful prosecutions by the Chief Constable of Middlesbrough and Wolverhampton.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS, LONAVLA.



THE TUNNEL UNDER THE RAILWAY.
The line may be seen above to the left.



CONCRETE TUNNEL ON DUCT.

WATER POWER IN INDIA.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

IMMENSE PROJECT NEARS COMPLETION.

One of the largest engineering schemes in India and, undoubtedly, the largest undertaking in which hydraulic power is utilised to generate electricity is the project conceived by Mr. David Gostling in 1895, and now well on its way to completion, namely the Tata Hydro-Electric Works at Lonavla which were formally inaugurated by Lord Sydenham in the beginning of the year 1911 and were recently visited by his successor, Lord Willingdon, who took a great interest in the progress of the work.

Of those who first conceived the scheme, Mr. Gostling and Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata died before any concrete evidence of its inception took place. But the work was carried on by Sir Dorabji Tata, assisted by Messrs. B. J. Padsha and A. J. Bilimoria, and, about 1906, Sir David Sassoon and Sir Shapurji Broacha joined the syndicate which had been formed to supply the necessary capital. The scheme began to be recognised amongst the milling authorities, and in 1910 received the official encouragement of Government in a speech made at Sholapur by Lord Sydenham, then Sir George Clarke. In November 1910, the Company was registered with a capital of Rs. 1,75,00,000 and the initial aim was to supply electric power to the extent of 30,000 horse-power to the mills in Bombay.

THE SITE CHOSEN.

Lonavla, the hill-station at the top of the Bhor Ghats, was chosen as the site for the reservoirs, and, in 1911, the excavations for the Lonavla Dam were commenced. Since then the work has proceeded without delay, and between seven and eight thousand labourers have by now succeeded in almost completing the Lonavla Dam, and the Walwhan Dam which is much larger, is well advanced in construction. So many of the Bombay Mills have decided to utilise the electric power which will be supplied when the project is complete that it has been found necessary to start the foundations of a larger reservoir than either the Lonavla or Walwhan Dams. This will be called the Shrivati Dam, and when it is complete, an electrical supply of 80,000 h.p. will be transmitted through the Power House to Bombay.

A comparison of the capacity of the three dams is interesting. The river Indrayani becomes flooded during the monsoon, and the Lonavla Dam is 34 feet above the river bed. This dam, which is the smallest of the three, will hold 361,000,000 cubic feet of water. The Walwham Dam, which is 2,086 feet above the sea level and 70 feet above the river bed will have the much larger capacity of 2,693,764,000 cubic feet, while the Shrivati Dam, on which a start is only now being made, is 2,159 feet above the sea level, 92 feet above the river bed, and will contain 7,102,267,000 cubic feet of water when full. These figures give one an idea of the immensity of the scheme.

The pipe-line runs down the cliffs of the ghats for a distance of 12,500 feet, passing through a tunnel under the Railway Reversing Station, to the Power House at Khopoli where hydraulic pressure generates the electricity, which is conveyed over 42½ miles of transmission lines to the Receiving Station in Bombay. The lines are carried across the Panwell and Thana Creeks by means of specially erected masonry columns on which stand the steel towers.

SUPERVISION OF WORK.

The engineering and supervision of the work has been in the hands of Messrs. Alfred Dickinson and H. P. Gibbs, the latter of whom is now general Manager of the works. Mr. Dickinson has supervised various engineering projects in all parts of the world, and Mr. Gibbs is an electrical consulting expert of much experience. His first work in India was undertaken as Chief Engineer of the Kolar Goldfields, and, subsequently, he was placed in entire charge of the Cauvery Power Scheme in 1903. Messrs. Pauling and Co. are the contractors.

A comparison of the capacity of the Lonavla lakes with the Tansa reservoir, which now supplies water to Bombay, is interesting. The Tansa reservoir is larger in area than the proposed Shrivati Dam, the former being 1.6 miles in length and 118 feet high, while the latter is only 1.5 miles long and 93 feet high. Notwithstanding this, the capacity of the Tansa Reservoir is only 2,574,000,000 cubic feet, which is less than that of the Walwhan Dam and about a third of that of the Shrivati Dam. The Tansa Reservoir is only 400 feet above the sea level, while the Lonavla lakes are at five times the altitude. The Power House at Khopoli is nearly completed and the duct lines will be ready next December for the pipe-line, which is hauled up and fixed in its place on the precipitous slopes of the Ghat by electric winches. By this time, also, the two smaller reservoirs will be completely finished, and, by the monsoon of 1914, it is expected to supply many of the cotton mills and the flour mills of Bombay with power to drive their machinery. Indeed, so great is the demand for power, that arrangements are being made to supply an extra 10,000 h.p. by the end of 1915. When the Shrivati Dam has been constructed, as we have mentioned above, the syndicate will be able to transmit power to the extent of 80,000 h.p. to the milling industry in Bombay.

ROUTE OF PIPE LINE.

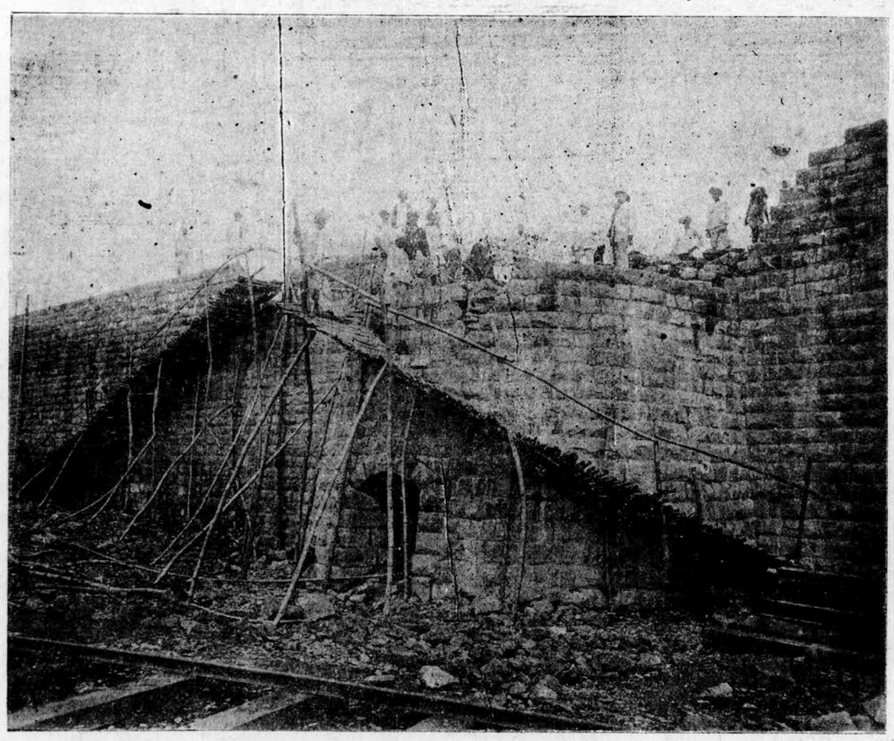
The water from the Walwhan Lake will be led to the edge of the Ghats through a masonry duct, first running across a level plain, then crossing rough ground, across ravines and deep water courses, over the Bombay to Poona road and the G. I. P. Railway line, through stone aqueducts and tunnels to the Fore-bay, for an approximate distance of four miles. In the monsoon, the water will be also led to the duct from the Lonavla Dam. The Fore-bay is situated 2,040 feet above the sea-level, and thence the water will enter pipes, six feet in diameter. These pipes will run a distance of 12,500 feet, down the precipices, radiating in their descent and passing through the tunnel beneath the Reversing Station. Thence, they will lead down the cliff-side to the Power House at Khopoli in the valley below. The head will be over 1,730 feet or ten times as great as that of Niagara, the static pressure being 680 lbs. to the square inch.

The Power House at Khopoli stands 300 feet above the sea level, and this will allow the "tail" water to be utilised for industrial purposes. The House itself will be fitted with turbo-generators and an electric plant of the most modern type. The energy generated will be raised by transformers to 100,000 volts, at which pressure the current will be transmitted to Bombay by high tension transmission wires supported on a line of steel towers. The length covered by the wires, from the Generating to the Receiving Station will be 43 miles, while the railway track from Khopoli to Bombay covers a distance of 70 miles. The Bombay Receiving Station is located near Sewree, with the distributing and sub-stations in close proximity to the cotton mills and railway workshops. The current will be supplied at a pressure of from 200 to 3,000 volts.

SIMILAR SCHEME IN JAPAN.

It is an interesting coincidence that the extent of the latest hydro-electric undertaking in Japan compares very closely with the Bombay scheme. Both projects will be able to supply between 50,000 to 60,000 h.p., in their extended form, at about the same outlay. The Japanese project will comprise the largest water-power plant in that country, and the power, which will be generated at three stations in the province of Shiznoka, will supply Tokyo and Yokohama, 100 miles to the west, with the bulk of their electrical energy.

Since the experiment at Niagara, water power has been utilised to a great extent throughout the world, France using 1,190,000, h.p., Germany 500,000 h.p., Italy 464,000 h.p., Austria 450,000 h.p., Switzerland 380,000 h.p., and Norway and Sweden between them 500,000 h.p., while India will soon be generating over 100,000 h.p. of which 70,000 h.p. will ultimately be produced by the Tata scheme to supply Bombay alone. The other hydro-electric plants in India are at Darjeeling, the State of Patiala, the Cauvery Falls, which is next in size to the Bombay undertaking and supplies power for the lighting of Mysore and Bangalore and the running of the machinery on the Kolar Goldfields, at Srinagar and even as far afield as Afghanistan. There are minor installations at Mussoorie, Wellington, Mannar and Gokak and other schemes have been suggested including the Periyar project for Madras and the Mourbhunj scheme for Calcutta.



THE SLUICE-GATE IN THE WALHAWN DAM.
(Photographs by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.)

IS POVERTY A STIMULUS TO GENIUS?

Lord Curzon made some interesting remarks, says the "Public Opinion," bearing upon the question of poverty when presiding at the Literary Fund dinner during the mail week. Differing from Lord Rosebery, Lord Curzon said: "I decline to admit that there is any stimulus in poverty or any inspiration in squalor. Byron was a genius although he was a peer. Burns was a genius although he was a ploughman. But Burns's genius was not due to his being a ploughman any more than Byron's genius was due to his being a peer. If Burns had not been a ploughman, but had been a planter of Jamaica, he would still have written great works of genius, although they would have been works of a different kind. Chaucer was a rather impecunious person, but his best work was done when he was in good circumstances. Chatterton did not write better because he was penniless and starving. Goldsmith died in debt for over £2,000, but his best work was written when he was in comfortable circumstances. I ask you to take the cases of Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Swift, Pope, Dryden, Burke, Macaulay, Shelley, Gibbon, Wordsworth, Tennyson. None of these men were poor in the sense that Burns was poor. Most of them were fairly well off, some of them were exceedingly well off, while a limited number of them belonged to the classes."

Lord Morley, speaking at the same banquet, said he agreed with Lord Curzon that poverty was no stimulus at all to literature. "In Murray's immortal dictionary he found the saying fathered on him that 'literature is the most seductive, the most deceiving, the most dangerous of all professions.' He stood by that, and thought that that description of it, if not over-coloured, was sound. Insecurity was the root of all our social mischief, and until he got into what the Dean of Durham called the Parnassus the literary man had to suffer insecurity in the most poignant degree."

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

VERMICELLI SOUP.
BOMBAY DUCK A L'INDIENNE.
MAYONNAISE OF EGG.
TIMBALE OF FOWL.
KHOL CREAM PANCAKES.
CONSERVATIVE PUDDING.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 4. Eggs, As. 6. Fowl, As. 10. Khol, As. 2. Potato, As. 1. Mixed Vegetables and Salad, As. 6. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total—Rs. 2-4-0.

VERMICELLI SOUP.

Make stock in the usual way flavouring well with vegetables. After the first straining add the well washed vermicelli and thicken the soup with rice flour when vermicelli is cooked. Beat up an egg in a teacupful of milk with a tablespoonful of grated cheese and add this at the last.

BOMBAY DUCK A L'INDIENNE.

Wash and dry the fish, then dip each in some milk in which some turmeric has been dissolved; while damp, roll them in flour also mixed with turmeric, a dash of cayenne and salt. Let this dry on, when the fish may be fried in the ordinary way, serve with lime slices.

MAYONNAISE OF EGG.

Boil 5 eggs hard and when cold remove the yolks from a small hole in the top of the white and mix them with mayonnaise sauce, adding, if liked, a little pounded redfish; fill the eggwhite with the mixture and coat the whole eggs with the sauce and aspic mixed together. Let the coating set and arrange them prettily on a bed of well seasoned salad, with slices of beetroot and cooked cucumber as a garnish, dipped in mayonnaise sauce.

TIMBALE OF FOWL.

Make a case of nice pastry as for a vol-au-vent, and make a good stock about a cupful, from the bones and giblets of the chicken. Turn this into white sauce with flour and butter cooked together and a little milk and stock added; in this gently simmer the chicken cut into neat pieces, some minced ham or bacon, gherkins, redfish or anchovies, and olives until it is a thickish stew. Fill the prepared case, put the cover on, heat it in the oven and serve on a folded napkin.

KHOL CREAM PANCAKES.

For this you want some small pancakes of the Neilgherri variety only. In this case they must be whole, not in a sort of whirl. Cook the knol-khol and mash well with butter the yolks of two raw eggs, a litle cream or milk, pepper and salt, till it is a creamy mass without lumps. Pile the crisp pancakes with this putting another on top like a sandwich and serve hot. After mashing the khol, heat it well before filling the sandwiches.

CONSERVATIVE PUDDING.

For this some sponge fingers and ratafias or macaroons are required. Grease a plain mould and put layers of cake, apricot jam and crumbled biscuit, when nearly full pour over it half a wineglass of mixed sherry and rum or any nice fruit syrup and let it soak in. Make a custard mixture of milk and eggs and pour over the whole, cover with butter paper and steam for an hour. It may be served with a sauce made of apricot jam, lime juice, sugar, and wine or spirit or only water and strained, but a sauce is not really necessary.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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CHAPTER VIII.—(*continued.*)

"Yes," said Annie, and in spite of herself her face relaxed. It was not easy to preserve such a disagreeable front in a sunny atmosphere, and presently she found herself listening interestedly to the details of the scheme and even putting in a word here and there, a shrewd word which convinced Sylvia that Macdonald had been quite right in thinking that Annie Cartledge was the best helper she could get in Wrotham.

"You must come up to Windridge one afternoon, Annie, and we'll have another talk about it," she said warmly, "I'm so glad I've succeeded in interesting you at last. I felt sure you would be interested, and just think of the good wet might do, besides keeping the girls out of mischief. Don't you think that's why people do wrong things, often, because nobody has showed them how interesting right things can be?"

"Maybe," said Annie, and her lips came together in rather a disappointing snap. "I can't come, Miss Sylvia, it isn't a bit of good, I'm not coming."

"But why, Annie? You can't give me a single solitary bit of a reason why you shouldn't come."

"I haven't got the time," said Annie, repeating her lesson faithfully.

"But it won't take much time at all, only two hours once a week or so. Surely that can be arranged, I thought of Friday nights, from seven to nine. You know your father is home at six, and you could quite easily get to the clubroom by seven or a little after it."

Annie shook her head.

"Your father would be quite pleased, I know, because he told me he would, and as you've been able to leave him for such a long visit to your Aunt, surely a couple of hours a week wouldn't hurt. I won't take a refusal."

Sylvia wondered why the colour so swiftly rose in Annie's cheeks and why she turned her eyes away.

"I'm sorry," she said quietly, and rather doggedly. "But I can't take anything to do with it."

"I won't take that answer. I must have a better reason. Don't you think the girls want a clubroom and somebody to take an interest in them?"

"I'm not sayin' anything again that, though I think what most folk do want is to be let alone," said Annie candidly, then blamed herself when she saw how the words had wounded a sensitive spirit.

"I hope the girls don't feel like that. I'm disappointed in you, Annie, most frightfully disappointed. Won't you think it over?"

Sylvia had risen by this time, and was drawing on her gloves, which in the heat of her earnestness she had pulled off.

"No, Miss Sylvia, I'd like to, but I can't."

"But why can't you?"

"I'll tell you some day, Miss Sylvia. You'll understand it then. I'm sorry I can't say more nwo."

Sylvia looked puzzled.

"You are an odd girl, and make one feel as if there were some big mystery at the back of you. Of course, that's silly, but I suppose it's some little bit of jealousy or something among the other girls. I'm coming to see you again, I won't give you up, I promise you I'm sure it will be such a good thing for you, as well as for me. I want to know you better, Annie. It's what we're here for, to get to know one another, and help one another, don't you think that?"

To Sylvia's no small astonishment, and slight dismay, Annie Cartledge burst into tears.

CHAPTER IX.

GRAEME MACDONALD IN LOVE.

When two men are antagonistic to one another, fate seems to take an impish delight in bringing them into conflict. They cannot keep apart even if they would. Graeme Macdonald, most punctilious in his demeanour towards Max Howorth, giving him at all times as wide a berth as was possible, yet was unsuccessful in his efforts not to give offence.

Howorth's attitude towards Macdonald was that of a guilty man, who has something to hide, and who knows by intuition rather than actual proof that the other suspects him. As the months wore on, and the year began to wane Sylvia Howorth began to be the chief bone of contention between them.

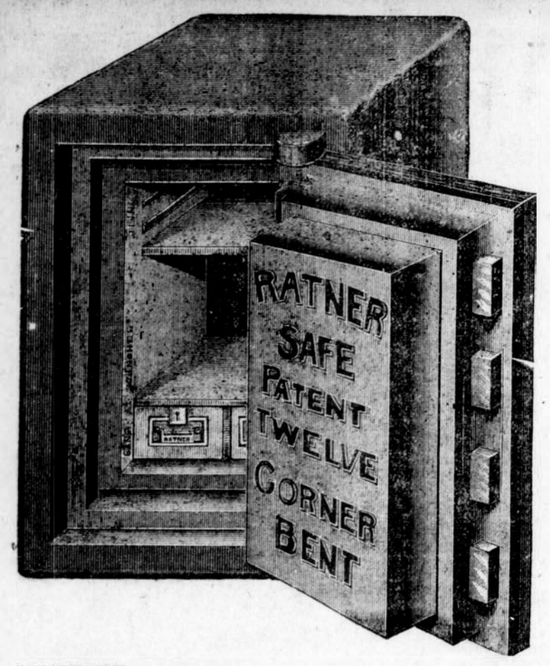
That delightful and admirable creature had conquered them both. Macdonald unconsciously to himself had loved her from the first moment when he had beheld her, a calm eyed, sweet-voiced creature in short skirts, and two long pigtails before she went to Switzerland. Max's subjugation was of a later date. But it was none the less complete.

Sylvia's complete indifference, her outspoken candour regarding most, if not all, his actions, as well as his points of view, served but to whet the ardour of his love. And because Sylvia herself was the embodiment of all that is beautiful and good, Howorth began to love and long for goodness for her sake. How often he cursed the unspeakable folly that had moved him in the past, and that more lately had hung chains of bondage about his life, none knew save perhaps the girl whose peace of mind he had altogether destroyed. Once more, as it has been, and ever will be, the woman had to pay. Graeme Macdonald seriously troubled about his own state of mind concerning Sylvia, and without much hope for the future, was visited towards the close of December with a homesickness which could not be gainsaid. His heart much vexed and wrung by the love which had come to disturb the even tenor of his life, turned as the needle to the pole to his own folk, and the eighteenth of December found him in the north-going train with two weeks in front of him in which to forget Sylvia, or arrange as best he might a future in which she could have no possible share. Macdonald had all the Highlander's pride, and the idea of marrying a girl whom her father's money set so far out of his reach was hateful to him. He told himself valiantly that he would not be classed among the self-sekeers and the adventurous men, who are not ashamed to owe their position to the women they marry. And even while he swore all this, one look into Sylvia's sweet eyes banished even the contumely of an evil world. Feeling this, he knew that the time had come for him to get clean away, in order that he might get his thought into line, and obtain the proper perspective of his life.

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

The number of ladies present at the recent Drawing Room at Simla was 388, of whom 83 weer on the Private Entree list.

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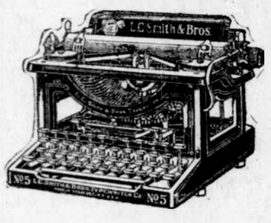
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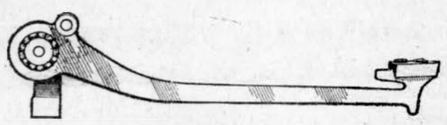


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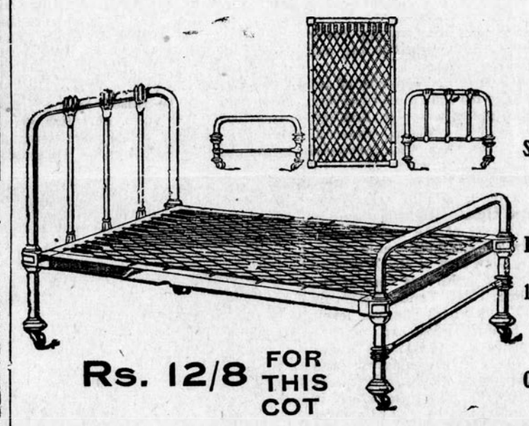
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